October Chemical Allocations—Page 7

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Volume 144 No. 16 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — October 18, 1943

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OPD—10-18-1943 2

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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No. 16 October 18, 1943 Volume 144

Paint Technicians To Meet Oct. 21-23

The program for the annual meeting and technical symposium of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, to be held in the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, October 21 to 23, has been completed.

The executive committee will meet at 8:00 p.m., October 21, to hear official reports and study federation problems and formulate plans for the next year. The technical symposium, under the chairmanship of John J. Bradley, jr., will open its first session at 9:15 a.m., Friday, October 22, and close 5:00 p.m.

The federation advisory committee will meet 6:30 p.m., Friday, to receive committee reports and formulate policy. At the conclusion of this meeting the annual meeting of the federation will be held for the election of officers and the transaction of federation business.

The second session of the technical symposium will open 9:15 a.m., October 23, and close 4:15 p.m. Each club is requested to send one or two delegates to represent them at this symposium and return a full report to their club members.

Friday, October 22

Morning Session

Introductory remarks, president of federation, by Walter F. Kuster.

A message from the National Paint,

—Continued on page 70

—O-P-D—

Shellac Purchase Plan Not to Be Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

The present Indian shellac purchase program of the Office of Economic Warfare and the British Ministry of Supply is to be continued unchanged, it was indicated October 14 following issuance by OEW of a memorandum to the Shellac Importers Trade Advisory Committee reporting the conclusions of Louis Gillespie who was sent to India recently by OEW for a study of the shellac procurement and supply situation.

The trade advisory committee had recommended to OEW (then BEW) a number of months ago, that shellac procurement in India for the United States market be returned to private import channels. At the request of the committee Mr. Gillespie, formerly of the firm of Gillespie, Rogers & Pyatt, was selected by OEW to go to India to investigate conditions.

—O-P-D—

Middle East Export Control Centralized

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of the Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies and issuance to it of a program license covering the exportation of all non-military supplies to some twenty-four Middle East destinations has been announced by the Office of Economic Warfare. The new plan for controlling the exports went into effect October 1.

Under the procedure the new agency will act as the certifying agency, issuing release certificates for all exportations to the Middle East destinations. Release certificates will remain valid for six months from the date of issuance. Destinations included in the program are:—

Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Arabia, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Iran, Iraq, Italian Somaliland, Kamaran Island, Khorya-Morya, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Prim Island, Saudi Arabia, Sokotra Island, Sudan, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and Yeman.

Applications for release certificates under the program should be submit-

—Continued on page 39

In OPA Post

Clarence W. Slocum, president of Beckwith-Chandler Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Newark, N. J., has been appointed head of the industrial manufacturing price division of the Office of Price Administration.

Patents Vested by APC Include More Chemicals

OPD Washington Bureau

All patents of Italian nationals which have been vested by the Alien Property Custodian under the trading with the enemy act are to be held by the custodian until after the close of the war, APC officials said October 14, in spite of the fact that Italy has joined the Allied forces in the war against Germany.

However, it was indicated, no further vesting of Italian patents will be undertaken, as officials believe that all patents of Italian invention that have been registered in the United States have been taken over.

The latest group of vested Italian patents, numbering more than 200 a good many of which are in the chemicals field, were published in the Federal Register of October 14. They were vested by APC September 21. In his general order covering the action, Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, said that the patents and

—Continued on page 40

Postwar Economic Control By People Is O'Mahoney Idea

OPD Washington Bureau

The key to postwar prosperity will be expanding production; but it will have to be protected from domination by either government or private monopoly if the democratic system of free enterprise is to survive. So said Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, October 12, as chairman of a subcommittee of the senate's special postwar economic planning committee.

Submitting his report on hearings held by his subcommittee in the West recently, Senator O'Mahoney said that the urgent need now is to find ways to put private capital to work after the war in such a manner as to provide full employment. He recommended these three broad approaches to this problem:—

1. Enactment of a Federal charter law defining the powers and responsibilities of corporations and so drawn as to enable big and little business to find a market for the products.
2. Revision of the patent laws to limit monopolistic use of patents.
3. A thorough study of incentive taxation to stimulate the investment of private funds in productive enterprise.

Government-Made Work

Senator O'Mahoney accompanied his report to the committee with a seventy-page objective analysis of postwar plans being worked on by a score of agencies in and out of the government. This analysis shows, he said, that a "large school of thought holds to the belief that it will be the task of the Federal government by a system of public works projects nationally financed, to provide the opportunities for employment. Indeed, one finds that even those who advocate private investment, so-called, do not rule out public expenditures."

—Continued on page 39

Concannon Adviser To Chile on Chemicals

OPD Washington Bureau

Charles C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Unit of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has obtained a year's leave of absence from

Charles C. Concannon

the Department of Commerce to act as consultant and adviser to the Chilean government on chemical matters. In his absence, T. W. Delahanty will serve as acting chief of the unit, and will also continue in his present ca-

—Continued on page 69

—O-P-D—

Scientific Mobilization Supported by Wallace

OPD Washington Bureau

Voicing support for the Kilgore bill establishing an office of scientific and technical mobilization, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace urged a subcommittee of the senate committee on military affairs October 14 to give its approval to legislative safeguards against domination of scientific research by large corporations and cartels and to continue government financing of research after the war.

Mr. Wallace told the subcommittee, as it reopened hearings on the Kilgore bill for the purpose of taking his testimony, that if advances in science were to bring corresponding advances in wellbeing, freedom, and opportunity for growth, the government must foster scientific research and make it available to all the people. He declared:—

Free private enterprise will be shackled and restrained if research is dominated by a small number of large cor-

—Continued on page 49

Drug Misbranding Authority Of FDA Reviewed by High Court

OPD Washington Bureau

Extent of the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to bring criminal charges against officers and responsible employees of medicinal concerns for violations of the misbranding provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic act is being reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States following arguments before the court October 12 in a suit by the government against Joseph H. Dotterweich, general manager of the Buffalo Pharmacal Company, Inc.

Mr. Dotterweich was convicted by trial before a jury in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York in 1941 as being responsible for shipment by the firm of a bottle of misbranded cascara compound, a bottle of adulterated digitalis tablets and a bottle of misbranded digitalis tablets. On appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, that court ruled in a split decision, that individuals can be held responsible for the misdeeds of a corporation only if the individual is operating the corporation "as his 'alter ego' or agent" so that he is its principal.

The interpretation placed by the court on the penal provisions of the act is much too narrow in the opinion of officials of the Food and Drug Administration who see in the decision, unless reversed by the supreme court, a sharp contraction of the authority of the agency to bring about effective enforcement of the law. Since July 1, 1939, the administration has initiated approximately 1,000 criminal cases. In 1943 there were 416 such cases and about one-half of these involved corporate defendants and in approximately 30 percent one or more officers and employees were joined as defendants.

In asking the court to reverse the action of the circuit court, the government said that the ruling has thrown into jeopardy an administrative practice that has been in force by the administration for over thirty years. Furthermore, it was added, thirty-one States have statutes containing provisions comparable to those here in-

—Continued on page 53

—O-P-D—

Veterinary Medicinals False Label Drive Set

OPD Washington Bureau

An intensified drive against false labeling and misbranding in the field of veterinary medicines, with particular attention to so-called "remedies for poultry diseases," is to be launched by the Food and Drug Administration, it was stated October 13 by Chief Inspector George P. Larrick.

Commenting on a favorable ruling of the United States District Court in Mankato, Minn., recently which is believed materially to expand F. D. A. jurisdiction of the over labeling, Mr. Larrick said that expert medical opinion is convincing that there is a serious economic waste in the veterinary medicine field that retards rather than helps in the program of raising more food.

The court action which has given impetus to the agency's drive against

—Continued on page 54

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 15, 1943	Oct. 8, 1943	Oct. 16, 1942
137.8	**137.8**	**138.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes had more variety last week in the markets for chemicals and related materials. One mineral member—triple superphosphate—got in the record. The weight of changed views was slightly on the hoisting side.

Some stringencies in important heavy chemicals were reported, sulphuric acid and alkalies attracting most interest for this reason. Exporting of soda ash and caustic was curtailed by official order.

There was a slight increase in the volume of shipments. This had no special significance: it indicated a better civilian supply of certain materials and it indicated also the making the most of currently available transportation facilities.

Bids Wanted

Asphalt:—30 tons for road and pavement construction, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4657, opening October 18.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies for Perry Point, Md., and Hines, Ill., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 163, opening October 22.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies for Perry Point, Md., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 157, opening October 29.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies for Perry Point, Md., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 141, opening October 29.

Meat:—22,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 4667, opening October 20.

Milk of Magnesia:—2,360 gallons for Perry Point, Md., Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 172, opening October 21.

Salt:—60,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn., invitation 44-74, opening October 19.

Soap, Toilet:—379,200 pounds, Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement FSC-1678, opening October 19.

—O-P-D—

DCAT to Hold Forum On Contracts, Surpluses

An industry forum on "Cancellation of Government Contracts and Disposal of War Surpluses" will be held under the auspices of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade on Friday, October 22. The meeting will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, preceded by luncheon at 12:30 p. m. Victor E. Williams, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, chairman of the section, will be the presiding officer.

Leaders of government and industry will be present to participate in the discussion, which will be conducted by E. T. T. Williams, of the Becton, Dickinson & Co., chairman of the section affairs committee. Col. Paul I. Robinson and Major Walter H. Potter will represent the Surgeon General's Office.

Advance reservations indicate the interest which this discussion has aroused. Tables of ten are available at $35 or single reservations at $3.50 each at the Section's Headquarters, 41 Park Row.

—O-P-D—

Miscellaneous Minerals Order Amended

The War Production Board has issued amendment No. 1 to General Inventory Order M-161 as amended September 29, 1943, pertaining to miscellaneous minerals and other products. Under the amendment, exceptions from restrictions of CMP-5 and CMP-5A are granted for materials on List A ordered for maintenance, repair or operating supplies. Any person may receive or order for delivery any quantity of listed material without restriction and without charging such material to his base-period quota except to the extent that purchases of the same material were taken into account in arriving at this quota.

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Chemicals Customs Appeals to Be Heard

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which opened its Fall terms a week ago, has on its calendar for hearings and arguments a number of customs cases of interest to the chemical and allied industries. Among them are the following:—

Wool-fat acid:—Ester, not specially provided for. Processed inedible animal greasce:—P. Beiersdorf & Co., Inc., versus U. S. (No. 4434). Merchandise held dutiable at 25 percent as ethers and esters n.s.p.f. under paragraph 37, tariff act of 1930 and at 3 cents per pound under the Revenue Act of 1936, is claimed to be free of duty as wax, paragraph 1796, or dutiable at 20 percent as a manufacture of wax n.s.p.f. Appeal from C. D. 718.

Drums:—Containers of tung oil—Paragraph 327, construction of:—Pacific Vegetable Oil Company versus U. S. (No. 4439). It is claimed that the Customs Court erred in not holding certain drums (containers of tung oil) entitled to free entry as the usual containers of duty-free merchandise, rather than dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem under paragraph 328, Tariff Act of 1930, as assessed. Appeal from C. D. 725.

Cellulose acetate waste—Discarded X-ray films:—U. S. versus C. J. Tower & Sons (No. 4449). It is claimed that Customs Court erred in holding, among other things, that the waste at bar is not of the clas sor kind of cellulose acetate waste contemplated by paragraph 31 (a), tariff act of 1930, as amended by the British trade agreement and therefore not dutiable at 25 cents per pound thereunder as assessed, but rather as waste, not specially provided for, at 7½ percent ad valorem under paragraph 1555 as amended by the said agreement, as claimed. Appeal from abstarct 47919.

Dogfish liver oil—Drug, advanced—internal revenue tax-trade agreement:—George S. Bush & Co., versus U. S. (No. 4455). It is claimed that dogfish liver oil was erroneously held dutiable by the customs court as an advanced drug at 10 percent ad valorem under paragraph 34, Tariff Act of 1930, rather than entitled to free entry under paragraph 1669; and that the court further erred in holding a tax of 1½ cents per pound under section 601 (c) (8), Revenue Act of 1932, as modified by the Canadian Trade Agreement was applicable to the merchandise herein. Appeal from C. D. 773.

—O-P-D—

S.C.I. to Install Dr. Cohoe October 22

Nearly 1,000 chemists, chemical engineers and industrialists will attend a dinner meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria, October 22, when Wallace P. Cohoe, Canadian-born chemist of New York, will be inaugurated as president of the society, an international organization with headquarters in London.

The meeting will be under the patronage of King George VI. The British government will be represented by Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., special assistant to Lord Halifax, British ambassador at Washington. Sir Gerald will present the chains of office to Mr. Cohoe and deliver an address.

Honorary membership in the Society will be bestowed on Academician Alexei Bach, Soviet biochemist, and Dr. Te-Pang Hou, Chinese industrial chemist. Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, Chinese ambassador to the United States, will receive the scroll from Mr. Cohoe and present it to Dr. Hou. A representative of the Soviet Embassy will accept the scroll for Dr. Bach, who will not be present because of the pressure of his scientific work in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Foster D. Snell, head of Foster D. Snell, Inc., Brooklyn, and chairman of the American Section of the society, will preside. The inaugural address will be given by Mr. Cohoe.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 144, No. 16, October 18, 1943. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1943, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

Anonymous communications will not be recognized—publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.

Patent Law Reform

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

In your issue of September 27, Dr. Peter J. Gaylor gives one case where the provision of the German patent law which permits a period for opposition to the final issuance of a patent, was used by a German firm to harass the applicant and to delay issuance. The German patent office would, no doubt, favor a German firm as against a foreign inventor; and it may also happen that opposition proceedings there could be used as a form of blackmail, as Dr. Gaylor points out in his letter. If honestly administered, however, the provision is a most wise one, and is certainly not "a new, untried wrinkle," for similar provisions are found in the English and Brazilian patent laws, for example.

The rights of inventors could be protected by suitable limitations as to what might be demanded of them by way of rebuttal of the claims of those opposing issuance of the patent. For example, if attention of the patent office were drawn to some prior publication which had escaped its search, or if unquestionable proof of prior public use could be adduced, I am sure that Dr. Gaylor would agree that in such a case no patent should be issued.

September 29, 1943.
New York, JEROME ALEXANDER.

Contract Renegotiation

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

Your issue of October 4 refers to my recent appearance before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives in support of a pro-

—*Continued on page 70*

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salesmen To Meet Oct. 21

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemisal Industry will hold its annual dinner-meeting at the Midston house, this city, October 21. Proposed constitutional changes will be discussed at the meeting, as well as a selection of a nominating committee.

—O-P-D—

Goodrich Co. Names Chemical Div. Head

William S. Richardson has been named head of the newly-created chemicals division of The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Mr. Richardson entered the rubber industry in 1914 and joined B. F. Goodrich in 1926 on the staff of the assistant works manager. He was shortly after assigned to the industrial products division, later becoming divisional staff superintendent. In 1931 he was appointed merchandizing manager of the division's sales organization, and in 1942 became general manager of industrial products and sundries sales.

—O-P-D—

Commerce Dept. Names Roberts to Cleve. Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones has announced the appointment of Frederic L. Roberts as manager of the Cleveland Regional Office, United States Department of Commerce. Born in Danville, and educated in the public schools of his home town, Mr. Roberts has had an extensive career in business and government. He entered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, then known as the Bureau of Manufacturers, in 1907.

—O-P-D—

Cascara in Britain Quoted To Year-End at 260s

London, Oct. 15, 1943

Cascara sagrada bark is available for consumers at 260s per hundredweight to the end of the year.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The subject that is receiving more behind-the-scenes discussions in the government at this time is postwar planning. Every agency and department of the government has some group working on the problem from one angle or another and when their work is completed it is to be expected that an attempt will be made to dovetail all the plans into a single program to be submitted to congress by the President.

The thing that is most upsetting to some people, however, is the approach that is being taken by the Justice Department on the subject of foreign cartels. It's approach, it is claimed, is purely in the negative sense. The department is opposed to cartels, and will have nothing to do with them, and the work going forward is simply that of gathering together all the reasons it can find to support this position.

Such an approach to the problem is well and good, the critics say, if it were simply a problem of a domestic character. But cartels are not a domestic problem; they are an international fact. Foreign cartels were in existence prior to the war; they are in existence now; and they doubtless will be in existence when the war is over and possibly in an even stronger position to dominate world markets.

It is the competition of these cartels in markets outside the reach of our antitrust laws that we should be planning for, it is argued, not merely the presentation of arguments on why we don't want cartels in this country.

Why No Molasses

The Caribbean molasses problem came up for discussion on the floor this week, and some rather uncomplimentary remarks were directed at the way the entire situation has been handled by the government and the failure of DSC to work out some kind of an agreement that would assure the available supplies reaching the United States for conversion into alcohol.

Members said that they have been informed that it is no longer a question of tankers to haul the molasses; that a sufficient number had been alloted by WSA to move all the supply; but the problem is some unexplainable mutual agreement between the agencies involved that DSC shall be the sole purchaser—and DSC can't agree with the molasses owners on the price to be paid.

Since the ships are available, since the owners want to sell, and since alcohol producers want to buy, why then, the congressmen would like to know, can't the bars be let down and the normal channels of private trade be reopened so that the molasses can be moved?

It is what might be termed a sticky question.

Simplifying Health Service

A codification of all the laws relating to the Public Health Service to enable the service to perform its present statutory functions more efficiently and effectively is being proposed in the house by Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle of North Carolina.

The Public Health Service had its beginning back in 1789 when a small corps of doctors were authorized to give medical and hospital relief to American seamen of the merchant marine. By a succession of laws it has been brought to its present position as the central health organization of the government with many functions and major responsibilities vital to the welfare and safety of the nation, both in war and in peace.

In all this time there has never been any attempt made to outline a specific pattern for the agency, with the result that today it has an unwieldy and inconsistent administrative structure with many obsolete, inconsistent, and overlapping provisions of law pertaining to its functions. Mr. Bulwinkle's bill (H. R. 3379) would eliminate these inconsistencies and overlappings and bring all the laws relating to public health together in one enactment.

Looking at Lend-Lease

The Lend-Lease Administration, now part of the newly established Foreign Economic Administration, is beginning to be looked upon in Congress with an increasingly inquisitorial eye. Operations of the agency are much too secret for some of the members and since the return of the five wandering statesmen of the Senate with some off-the-record (?) stories of lend-lease dealings a demand has suddenly developed for a full-fledged investigation.

It has been charged that lend-lease supplies sent by this country to Great Britain are being distributed by the British as their own products, breeding goodwill for them and laying the basis for future trade. Also it is said that funds are used to build expensive air bases with no right for us to use them after the war. It is further charged that this nation's course to date has created among foreign nations the expectation of gifts and favors far beyond our capacity to provide.

If a special committee is not composed to inquire into the lend-lease organization, it is a certainty that the appropriations committees are going to make a searching analysis of the way the funds have been expended when the agency comes up for more money later this year.

State Fertilizer Rights

The Florida delegation has opened another drive to get a law enacted which will make the Federal government pay the State inspection fees on all fertilizer distributed to farmers cooperating in the food, feed, and fiber production program. President Roosevelt vetoed the delegations bill earlier this year because he considered the States to be interfering with the rights of the government.

A new bill (H. R. 3405) has been introduced by Representative J. Hardin Peterson of Florida to meet one of the objections of the President. Whereas, the former bill would have excepted only the fertilizer of TVA shipped into the States for experimental purposes, the new bill exempts all TVA fertilizers. But on the broader question of the commerce clause the delegation is unyielding. They insist that the State inspector be allowed to pass on what's good for his own State. A fertilizer that might prove satisfactory in the cool climate of the North might cause all manner of trouble in the warm South where there is greater opportunity for parasites to propagate and weeds to germinate.

Subcontracting Muddle

WPB's request to prime contractors several months back to subcontract as much work as possible in places where labor is available has backfired. It develops that some contractors have misunderstood the intentions of the request. When unable to find suitable subcontractors in areas where labor is plentiful they have been withdrawing subcontracts from the critical labor areas to do more of the work in their own plants.

WPB says that it did not have in mind a shifting of subcontracts from one area to another but only wants the prime contractors to do more subcontracting than they are doing. If a subcontractor cannot be found in areas where labor is plentiful but can be found in a critical labor area he should get the job notwithstanding.

Export License Renewals

Exporters could save themselves considerable difficulty if they would anticipate the expiration of their individual licenses sufficiently far in advance to obtain an extension where one is warranted and to notify the Collector of Customs holding the license of the extension required prior to the expiration date.

—Continued on page 39

Fats and Oils Quotas For Paints, Soaps Upped

OPD Washington Bureau

A general revision of Food Distribution Order No. 42 to increase the amount of fats and oils that may be used in the manufacture of soaps, paints, varnishes, lacquers, linoleums, oilcloths, felt base floor coverings, coated fabrics and other protective coatings, was announced by the War Food Administration October 12. The revision is effective October 14.

No changes were made in the quotas for margarin, shortening or printers ink, such quotas as having been in effect for these products since the regulation was last revised on July 10, being continued in effect. The table

—Continued on page 40

—O-P-D—

Butyl Alcohol Pricing Pool Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

A plan to stabilize the price of butyl alcohol and thereby eliminate the uncertainty which now confronts the users in attempting to estimate their material position in the months ahead is expected soon to be put into operation by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Faced with a problem of decreased production of commodities essential to the war effort by reason of the wide variance in prices of butyl alcohol under the method used by producers in computing ceiling prices in accordance with OPA regulations, WPB officials, in cooperation with the OPA, have worked out a relatively simple solution of the problem and have forwarded it to the DSC for administration. In substance the plan provides for the following:—

At the beginning of each quarter Defense Supplies Corporation would receive from each producer his selling price for butyl alcohol for the ensuing three months and the estimated deliveries to be made during the period. On the basis of these reports, DSC would strike an average of the prices and notify the producers to bill their customers at this average.

At the end of each month DSC would determine what each producer was en-

—Continued on page 29

—O-P-D—

Cosmetic Sales By Wholesalers Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to section 2402 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code to relieve wholesalers of beauty and barber shop cosmetic supplies from the responsibility of being the government's collectors of taxes on cosmetics sold through such establishments was urged upon the house ways and means committee October 13 by Joseph Byrne, representative of the Beauty and Barber Supply Institute.

Under the law a distinction is made between the sales of toilet preparations to beauty and barber shops and the goods used in the giving of treatments in these shops, he explained. When a beauty or barber shop purchases a toilet preparation for resale, it is compelled to sign a "certificate of purchase for resale" for each month's purchases. No such requirement is imposed on any other industry retailing toilet preparations to the public.

—O-P-D—

Beryllium Order Clarified by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

For purposes of greater clarity in the definition of beryllium, the War Production Board has issued general preference order M-16, as amended. No fundamental changes have been made in the original order as amended August 24, but it has merely been reworded to prevent any possible ambiguity as to the meaning of an alloy. Thus subparagraph v has been redesignated as subparagraph iv, and reads:—

Any alloy made for resale in ingot form and containing less than three percent but not less than 0.1 percent by weight of the element beryllium, if made in whole or in part from scrap or secondary materials.

Also new WPB form numbers are substituted for old PD form numbers, in the amended order.

Soda Ash and Caustic Exports Cut by OEW

OPD Washington Bureau

Export controls on shipments of caustic soda and soda ash have been tightened up by the Office of Economic Warfare to lessen the drain on available supplies needed in this country to meet essential civilian and military needs, officials of the agency said October 14.

While exports are not being halted in their entirety, it was said, only those shipments are being allowed that are of an absolute necessity. Applications are being screened to a point of permitting only those shipments under general license that conformed to the general pattern of national security.

The step is being taken at the request of the War Production Board, it was explained, which asked OEW several days ago to evolve a program on export applications that would lessen the drain on supplies of caustic soda and soda ash needed in this country. No directive was issued but only a request that conservation measures be adopted, and OEW has acted accordingly.

Officials could give no indication on how long the tight export policy would be in force beyond the mere statement that it could be continued until the present emergency supply situation in the two materials is passed.

Caustic soda and soda ash have been moving out of the country under general license in rather large quantities, principally to South America. Large shipments also have been made under lend-lease and these shipments too are to be affected by the OEW action, it was said. Lend-lease recipients have been asked to scale down their requests of the materials to ease the strain on supplies.

—O-P-D—

Fiber Container Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

A shortage of new fiber shipping containers, approximately 15 percent below demands of the military, lend-lease and civilian requirements, has made it necessary for the War Production Board to restrict the inadequate supply to the most pressing uses.

To help accomplish this, limitation order L-317 has been issued. It controls the manufacture and use of new fiber shipping containers, including boxes, crates, cases, baskets, or hampers made wholly or in part from corrugated or solid fiber (.060 or heavier). It also covers interior fittings and sheets or rolls used for packaging or protective purposes made from the same material. Order L-317 operates by:—

1. Prohibiting the manufacture of certain types of unessential fiber containers such as bottle and can carry-outs, counter boxes, display-shippers, laundry

—Continued on page 62

—O-P-D—

Chemicals Used as Gum Inhibitors Under Control

OPD Washington Bureau

Four chemical specialties used as gum inhibitors to prevent the accumulation of gummy substances in gasoline motors, will be placed under allocation as of November 1 because of the tremendous increase in their use for military gasoline and the resultant tight supply, the War Production Board announced today.

These are known by the trade designations "DuPont No. 5," "DuPont No. 6," "U.O.P. 4" and "U.O.P. 5." The maximum which may be accepted by any one customer in any calendar month without WPB order of each chemical is 10 pounds. Moreover, the order declares that "no person shall use more than 10 pounds of any one type of inhibitor" in any month without specific WPB permission. This action was taken by issuance of allocation order M-354.

The order defines 'inhibitor' as meaning any gasoline gum inhibitor containing one or more of the following materials:—monobenzyl-para-aminophenol, N. N'-di (secondary butyl) paraphenylenediamine, isobutyl - para - aminophenol, N. N'-dibutyl - para - phenylenediamine, normal butyl-para-aminophenol.

Fighting Chemicals

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Manufacturers
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Prescription Chemicals
including:

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SUBCARBONATE

BISMUTH
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October Chemical Allocations Issued by War Production Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Distribution of chemicals for civilian use for October under allocation orders of the Chemicals Division have been announced by the War Production Board. This is the thirteenth report in the series of monthly releases. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to a figure well over $100,000,000 for the month.

The allocated military chemicals are the essential raw materials for the production of all the explosives, propellants, war gases and other chemical combat items:—Aviation, Naval, Ordnance and Signal Corps insulation; special protective coatings for military vehicles and guns; and special paints for war and merchant ships. In addition, these chemicals include other materials indispensable to the construction of all types of aircraft and ships.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern the end use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage which received raw materials. For example, a limitation order might reduce the production of a particular item to 50 percent of a base year. With such an item an allocation percentage of 30 percent would indicate that chemical raw material was made available to permit the production of 30 percent of the 50 percent.

In other cases, the allocation order itself requires the reporting of a base year, in which case the figure represents the proportion of the base year granted. These are usually indicated under each chemical. All consumers in the same end-use class received the same percentage grant for use. Because of excessive inventories or other causes not all individual consumers were granted the right to buy new material to the amount indicated.

Acetaldehyde

Granted 100 percent for civilian uses.

Acetic Acid

Granted 100 percent for drugs and pharmaceuticals, 1,443,231 pounds. Granted 90 percent for the following: textile processing, 6,059,418 pounds; research and laboratory reagents 59,451 pounds; photo film, 262,839 pounds; plastics, 8,095,478 pounds; metallic acetates, 822,328 pounds; leather tanning, 47,484 pounds, and surface coatings, 122,392 pounds.

Acetic Anhydride

Granted 100 percent for uses for which it was requested, except rayon which was granted 90 percent.

Acrylic Resins

Allocations were made as follows for the month of October:

Sheet: 100 percent as requested for mechanical applications such as control panels and light carriers; electrical parts such as arc quenchers, etc.; health and safety items, such as splints, machine guards, etc.

Monomer: 100 percent as requested for vitamin synthesis, dentures, hearing aids, etc. and fabric sizing.

Solution: 100 percent as requested for industrial chemical resistant coatings.

Emulsions: 100 percent as requested for coatings for all types of civilian leathers.

Granular Polymers: 100 percent as requested for metal and fabric coatings, pressure-sensitive adhesives and dentures.

Rod and Tube: 100 percent as requested for fountain pen barrels, medical shelf supports and industrial shields.

Molding Powder: 100 percent as requested for instrument and flashlight lenses; milking machine parts; fountain pen parts; health and safety items, such as dentures, pessaries, pharmaceutical containers, etc.; electrical parts such as insulators and instrument cases.

25 percent as requested for combs, brush backs and mirrors; rouge boxes, compacts, lipstick containers; and buttons.

Acrylonitrile

Granted 100 percent for pharmaceuticals.

Alkanolamines

Monoethanolamine: Granted 100 percent for gas purification, solvents and pharmaceuticals. Granted in part for chemical manufacture (53 percent), and emulsions (50 percent). Denied for cosmetics. All requests screened for inflation.

Diethanolamine: Granted 100 percent for pharmaceuticals. Granted in part for chemical manufacture (52 percent). All requests screened for inflation.

Diethylethanolamine: Granted in part for pharmaceuticals (94 percent), and for chemical manufacture (60 percent). All requests screened for inflation.

Anhydrous Aluminum Chloride

Granted 100 percent for synthetic detergents, nylon, and pharmaceuticals, 500 pounds. Denied for inventory.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Requests for anhydrous ammonia were granted 100 percent for industrial uses. Requests for crystal urea were granted on the basis of minimum working supplies as production was not ample to fulfill total requests received.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted 100 percent for all industrial uses, for which it was requested.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted 100 percent for all industrial uses for which it was requested.

Anilin Oil

Granted 100 percent for the following end uses:—rubber chemicals, 1,967,030 pounds; explosives, 392,700 pounds; petroleum additives, 239,450 pounds; anthraquinone vat and military dyes, 233,960; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 1,016,200 pounds; photographic chemicals, 286,780 pounds; resins and plastics, 89,350 pounds. Granted 75 percent for inks, pigments and carbon paper, 398,100 pounds; and 75 percent for other dyestuffs, 663,030 pounds. Applications were screened for inflation.

Anilin Salt

Granted 100 percent for anthraquinone vat and military dyes, 3,000 pounds. The following end uses were granted to the extent of 75 percent of the normal requirements for the first half of this year:—fur dyes, 15,300 pounds, and other dyestuffs, 83,447 pounds.

Arsenic

The principal allocation of arsenic for the fourth quarter is for agricultural insecticides, for export and domestic purposes. Taking the average consumption for the years 1941 and 1942 as a base, allocations have been made to insecticide manufacturers in amounts which bring the year's allocation to approximately 110 percent of the base period consumption, predicated upon the ability of the individual companies to handle this amount of material.

Allocations for metallurgical, dyestuffs, and pharmaceutical purposes are made for substantially full requirements for indirect military and essential civilian purposes. Allocations for glass manufacture have been made only for special types of glass for military and essential civilian uses. Denied for tableware, cutlery, etc. Allocations for weedkiller have been made for Hawaii only, and no allocations have been made for wallboard or wood preservation.

Allocations for export will be made from material produced in Peru, which will be available later in the quarter.

Ascorbic Acid

Granted 100 percent for all requests on basis of past use.

Benzene

Granted 100 percent for the following:—camphor, 21,600 gallons; alcohol denaturant, 35,205 gallons; and rubber chemicals, 12,351 gallons. Granted in part for the following:—nitrobenzene (other than aniline), (96 percent), 127,660 gallons; diphenyls (64 percent), 176,000 gallons; medicinals (89 percent), 58,647 gallons; miscellaneous chemicals (85 percent), 174,165 gallons; and solvents (79 percent), 612,256 gallons.

Bismuth Chemicals

Allocations were made on the following basis — Medicinal use (73,768 pounds); all requests of 50 pounds or less, granted in full. 100 percent of requests for use in antisyphilitic preparations. 100 percent of requests for ues in compounding individual prescriptions. 80 percent of 1942 use (adjusted for inventory) for general pharmaceutical manufacturing. Industrial uses (150 pounds); 80 percent of requests, based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory. Cosmetics (275 pounds); 50 percent of requests, based on 1942 use and adjusted for inventory.

Butadiene

Denied for civilian consumption.

Butyl Acetate, Normal

Requests for civilian end uses were granted as follows:—Communication, light, heat, and power equipment (20 percent), 11,277 pounds; furniture on Smaller War Plants Corporation contracts only (10 percent), 159,778 pounds, and industrial lacquers for such uses as food packaging (10 percent), 66,847 pounds. All other civilian uses were denied.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary

Denied for civilian use.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal

Request for civilian uses were granted as follows:—Hydraulic brake fluids (80 percent), 67,480 pounds; butyl derivatives (50 percent), 25,000 pounds; oil additives (75 percent), 8,440 pounds; photographic products (100 percent), 92,395 pounds; protective coatings (3 percent), 35,905 pounds; medicinal and pharmaceutical uses (40 percen.), 5,020 pounds; resins and plastics (100 percent), 900 pounds; textiles (2 percent), 720 pounds, and miscellaneous uses (25 percent), 1,356 pounds.

Requests for normal butyl alcohol for the manufacture of butyl acetate and other chemicals for civilian uses were denied.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary

Denied for civilian use.

Caffeine

Allocated in full for medicinal use. Granted in part for beverage use (50 percent of average monthly 1941 consumption, adjusted for materials obtained on toll agreement and importations).

Calcium Carbide

Requests allocated in full for all uses. Requests were cut only to prevent excessive inventories in the hands of consumers.

Calcium Hypochlorite

In the case of sugar refining 100 percent of requests were granted, inasmuch as this material is an integral part of the sugar refining process and any curtailment in the hypochlorite supply would cause a resultant loss.

The essential civilian uses received the balance, after the armed services and sugar refiners were satisfied—59 percent of requests, totaling 427,020 pounds.

Capryl Alcohol

Granted 100 percent for anti-foaming agent. There were no other civilian requests for this material.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

Granted 100 percent for rubber compounding, 20,298,200 pounds. Adjustments made for inventory.

Casein

Allocations were made on the following basis: Paper Industry—authorized to use 50 percent of consumption in average of 1940, 1941, and 1942; 4,631,322 pounds. Wall paper industry—authorized to use 50 percent of consumption in average of 1940, 1941 and 1942; 214,250 pounds. Rubber compounding — requests allowed in full; 571,075 pounds. Leather finishing—requests allowed in full; 168,800 pounds. Food, medicinal, pharmaceutical—allowed requests at 90-100 percent; 203,020 pounds. Textile sizing—requests allowed 90 percent; 165,200 pounds. Insecticides — requests allowed 90 percent; 86,030 pounds. Building materials—requests allowed 80 percent; 573,740 pounds. Plastics—allowed 90 percent of 1942 consumption; 1,133,500 pounds. Miscellaneous uses—requests allowed 50-100 percent; 1,183,864 pounds.

Adhesives—allocation totaled 2,926,020 pounds and granted as follows: farm and food production (75 percent); industrial construction (75 percent); concrete form plywood (85 percent); containers (75 percent); civilian furniture (25 percent); labeling (50 percent); shoe adhesives (90 percent); miscellaneous (50-100 percent); construction board (80 percent); general woodworking (50 percent); shipbuilding and marine (100 percent); transportation (100 percent); prefabricated housing (50 percent); store equipment (40 percent); industrial equipment (75 percent); crowns (75 percent); aircraft (100 percent).

Paint: authorized to use 65 percent of consumption in 1942—1,355,048 pounds.

Cellulose Acetate Flake

Requests for cellulose flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fibre were met in full. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with limitation order L-233. Cellulose acetate flake for plastics was allocated to producers' capacity, but the total was actually less than September as several plants had carryovers into October. Outside of rayon the preponderance of cellulose acetate flake was released for the fulfillment of Army and Navy contracts.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Flake

No cellulose acetate butyrate flake was allocated directly for civilian usage. This flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the allocation of cellulose acetate butyrate plastics (M-

—Continued on page 37

WPB Releases Materials Substitution and Supply List

OPD Washington Bureau

A marked easing of ferroalloys and many nonferrous metals was evidenced in the tenth Material Substitutions and Supply List, issued October 11 by the War Production Board. The list, prepared by the WPB Conservation Division, groups the materials most essential to the war program in three categories on the basis of their current availability:—Group 1-Materials in insufficient supply to satisfy essential war demands; Group II-materials in sufficient supply to meet war needs; Group III-materials in excess of essential needs and recommended as substitutes for scarcer materials.

Group I

Supplies of the following materials are insufficient for war plus essential industrial demands under existing administrative controls. Substitutes or lower grade materials should be used whenever possible.

In group I the order of listings within each sub-group indicates relative criticalness only in the three "ladders" under A. metals and the two ladders under B. plastics.

(I) A. Metals

a—Metals:—Platinum; cadmium; tin; bismuth; beryllium; copper (controlled material); steel (controlled material). b—Ferro alloys:—Tantalum; nickel; columbium.

(I) B. Plastics

a—Thermoplastics:—Vinylidene chloride polymers; polystyrene; ethyl cellulose; cellulose acetate butyrate. c—Miscellaneous:—Cellulose sponge; vulcanized fiber, heavy gauges, .030 in. and up.

(I) C. Chemicals

Acetaldehyde; acetic anhydride; acetic acid; Acetone; alcohol, amyl, butyl, all isomers and derivatives except tertiary, capryl, lauryl, methyl, n-octyl; aluminum sulphate, iron-free; aluminum trihydrate; anilin and derivatives; anthraquinone and derivatives; aromatic petroleum solvents; arsenic and derivatives.

Barium perchlorate; *benzol and derivatives; butyl acetate; butyl cellulose; calcium cyanamide and derivatives; calcium hypochlorite, high test; carbon bisulphide; cobalt chemicals; *cresols.

—Continued on page 35

★ *Sales* GO STEADILY UP
★ *Prices* GO STEADILY DOWN

MERCK VITAMINS

There is one important group of products, in nationwide demand, which has not contributed to the problem of inflation—the group of pure vitamin products manufactured by Merck & Co., Inc. This statement is proved by the fact that ever since the first of these vitamins was synthesized in 1934—less than ten years ago—the sales of all Merck vitamins have steadily *increased* and the prices have steadily *declined*. In other words, rising volume and declining prices—the result of modern research and production facilities—have brought these important therapeutic and nutritional substances within the reach of all.

This, we believe, is a valuable contribution by an industry which has made the Nation's health its business, and an example of the foresight and courage of the leaders in this field who have cooperated in the interests of those whom they serve.

This chart shows the substantial decline in prices of Merck Vitamins between the year in which each product became available and the current year.

NAME OF VITAMIN	YEAR	ORIGINAL PRICE	YEAR	PRESENT PRICE
ASCORBIC ACID MERCK (VITAMIN C)	1934	$7,513.36 Kg.	1943	$31.75 Kg.
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK (VITAMIN B_1)	1935	$300,000.00 Kg.	1943	$290.00 Kg.
NICOTINIC ACID (NIACIN) MERCK	1935	$77.16 Kg.	1943	$9.00 Kg.
RIBOFLAVIN MERCK (VITAMIN B_2)	1938	$17,500.00 Kg.	1943	$490.00 Kg.
PYRIDOXINE MERCK (VITAMIN B_6)	1939	$12,000.00 Kg.	1943	$1,250.00 Kg.
NICOTINAMIDE (NIACINAMIDE) MERCK	1940	$88.18 Kg.	1943	$13.25 Kg.
CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE MERCK	1940	$2,500.00 Kg.	1943	$250.00 Kg.

MERCK QUALITY IS A RECOGNIZED STANDARD FOR PURE VITAMINS

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

October 15, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 95%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.[6]..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
[6] OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works...
100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...
100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[2] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.31.75 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.10 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.32.45 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.33.16 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.34.22 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder).
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.
ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l...lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —

Cresylic (coaltar),[2,6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .28

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.67 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .29 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works...100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[6] 220-250 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —

Acid, nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35

Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00

Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¾- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns.....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —

USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., divd., E.gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42

USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½

Stearic,[6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[5] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. 32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70

Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —

Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1730- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- .3003
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- .3053
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- .2903
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12⅛- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10⅝- —

[6] Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

Denatured,[1,6] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .60 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
(CD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11⅝- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½-
19 dms.....gal.11.98 -
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 -
tanks .....gal.11.90 -
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 -
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.65½-
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½-
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .33 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).

Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —

Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .96½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .99 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .44 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).

Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63

Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —

Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72

Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.25

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50

Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22

Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .32
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .82 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .74½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .76½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .71¼- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1290- —
Alpnatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .78
Alum, ammonia,[3] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l. dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[3] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[5] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .16 - —
paste,[5] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powdered,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[3] anhydrous, fertilizer cys., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0530- .0614
Bichromate,[3] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs ....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[3] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.20 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08¼- —
Sulphamate bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[3] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
cake, dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
Ammonia sulphide, red, 45% cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .70 - .86
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .38½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[3] paste, nms.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls. works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2],[4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18¾- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[4] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 28.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls....lb. .10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[3] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 3D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton. 49.50 - —
3R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 25.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 56.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2],[3] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Barium carbonate, sulphur-free, paper bgs., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[3] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

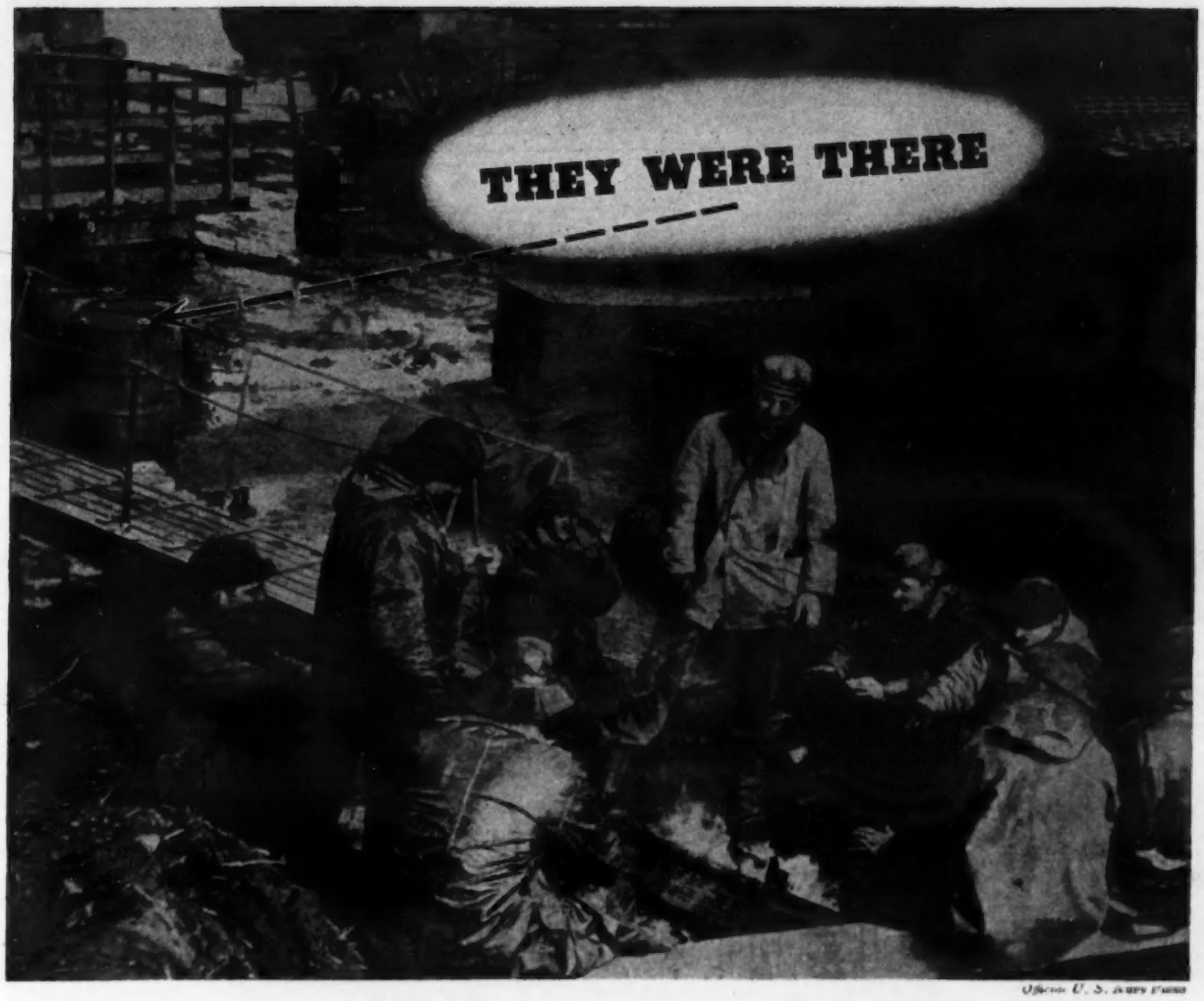
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17- .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.a, f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.70 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns....lb. 1.40 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls.. lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Black, lamp, 2A, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3],[6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .18
reg., grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner,[2] molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis.. lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 37.50 -35.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys. or dms. extra works.....gal. 4.95 - —
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A). gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —



Official U. S. Army Photo

. . . in the Aleutians

When our troops landed in the Aleutians, they wore special clothing to protect them from "the world's worst weather" — constant rain, cold, dampness and fog. And to protect their vital stocks of gasoline and oil from the damage this kind of weather could cause, their drums were sealed with *Tri-Sure Closures.*

All over the world, wherever the gas and oil for our planes and tanks need perfect protection, you will find Tri-Sure Closures on guard — with an *hermetic seal* that prevents even a drop of moisture from reaching the contents of a drum.

The dramatic story of the part these closures are playing in the war is told in "We Were There," a modern odyssey of history-making exploits in Africa, the Pacific, Tunis, the Aleutians, Java and Alaska. A beautifully bound, profusely illustrated copy of the De Luxe Edition will be sent free upon request.

Tri-Sure
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CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks., lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bblz., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .06½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1690- —
other production dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- .2765
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .1920- .2815
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- .2665
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

—— Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R. ½c. per lb. higher.

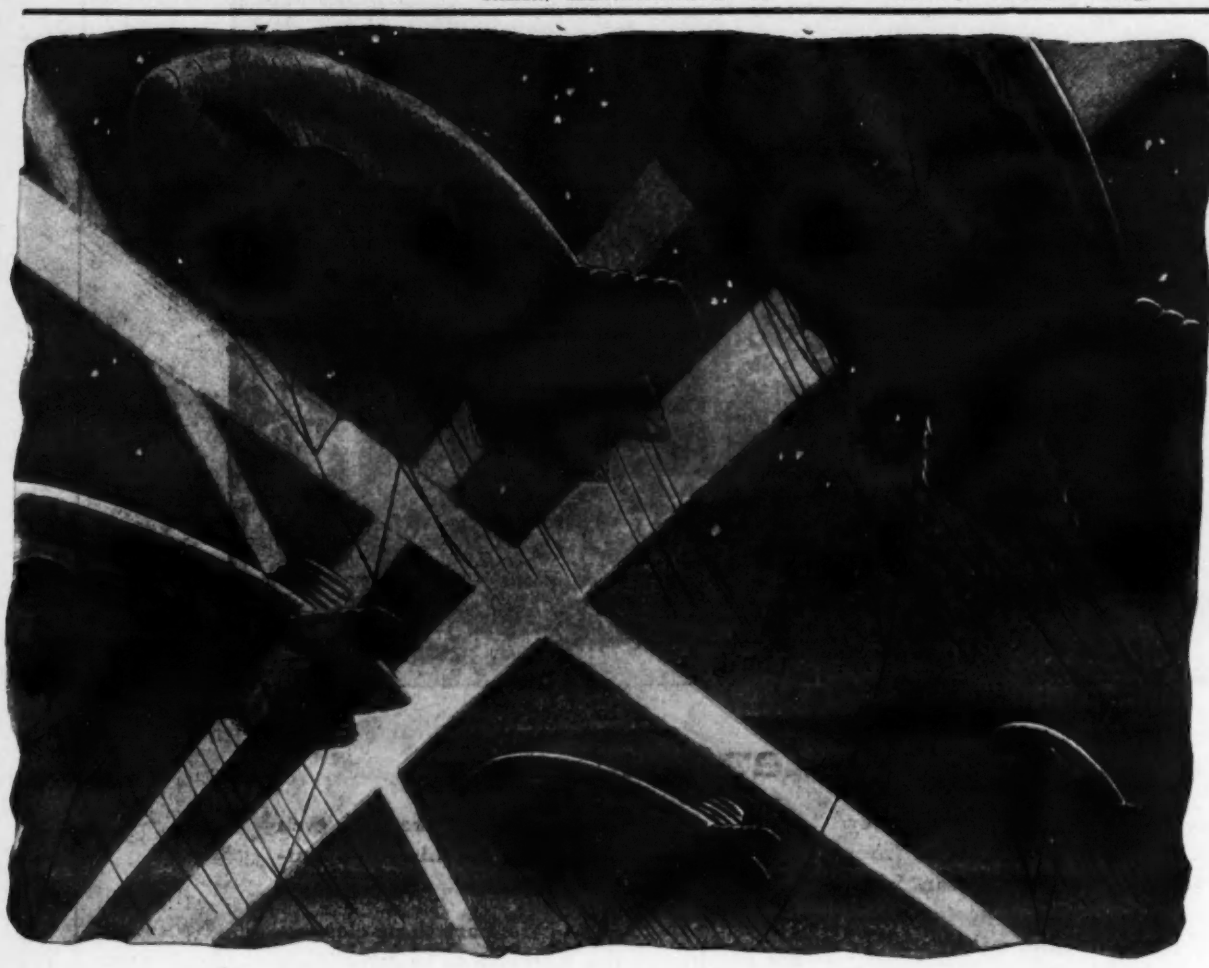
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17
tanks .....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .81 - —

Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.86
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.96
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 er ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11¼- .12
dms. .....lb. .12¾- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
90%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. No stocks
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .84 - .85
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .56 - .57
natural, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Catnip, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .226 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .09
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 4, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .29 - .33
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —



ON GUARD!

Not things of beauty, those huge ungainly barrage balloons that hover over our convoys at sea and over cities and bases overseas! But our boys know well how comforting it is to see in the sky these tough, durable synthetic rubber balloons, with their miles of steel cables, standing guard against attack by enemy bombers.

All over the world, wherever our fighting men go, Mathieson Chemicals in one form or another go with them —not only in barrage balloons, but in ships, planes, tanks, guns, gasoline and lubricants, clothing, food, medical and sanitation supplies. For Mathieson chemicals—chlorine, caustic soda, soda ash, ammonia and other Mathieson products—are vital raw materials in nearly every phase of American war production.

Today, while it goes without saying that "the needs of our Armed Forces come first," Mathieson is exerting every effort to supply materials for civilian needs as well. Tomorrow, when final victory has been won, Mathieson will again stand ready to render its normal peace-time service to American industry.

Mathieson CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Casein, dom., rennet - precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .26¼- —
Argentine, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, c. & f..lb. .11½- .12
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls..lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick..lb. .53 Nom.
broken..lb. .51 Nom.
China bls..lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls..lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls..lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls..lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls..lb. .62 - Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts..lb. .24 - .28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon. bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns..lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots..lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
French..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works..lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls..lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., shipping points..ton.15.00 - —
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn..ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls..lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut Extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls.,c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works..lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan..lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars..lb. .93 - .96
dms..lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l..lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 2 or over, works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms..lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms..lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse..lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse..lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 5%, bbls., cs..lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs..lb. .06¼- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot..lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs..lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs..lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100..oz. .89 + .12½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .12½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .12½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .12½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .12½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms..lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls..lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs..lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns..lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms..lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms..lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar..lb. .21¾- .22¼
Clover tops, red, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works..gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works..bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works..gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works..dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works..lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls..lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls..lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs..lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls...lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms..lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs..lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs..lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillilana bark, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs..oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls..lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed..lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms..lb. .19½- .20½
cns..lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms..lb. .21 - .22
cns..lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls..lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs..lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs..lb. .14 - .23
Conium leaves, bls..lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns..lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24- —
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .30
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls..lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots..lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lo. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs..lo. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs...lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs..lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls..lb. .23 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms.. 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls..lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lb. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls..lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls..lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs..lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18¼
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —

Wonder of the Western World

Few regions in America have had such a dramatic history as that which centers about Niagara. It was strategic territory from the time of its discovery by the LaSalle Expedition in 1678, in the struggles during the French and Indian Wars and the Revolution. Today it is still a strategic territory, in that it is an area of vast industrial activity from which America derives electric power and great quantities of materials, such as chemicals and other products essential to the successful waging of the war.

As a chemical company noted for its pioneering activities, Niagara Alkali Company carries on the traditions of this region through the stepped-up production of essential chemicals and energetic cooperation with the industries that use them.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA · PARADICHLORO-BENZENE · CARBONATE OF POTASH · LIQUID CHLORINE

An Essential Part of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Persian, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14½
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks..lb. .14 - .16
tech., works.....lb. .11½- .13½
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd..gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2630- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2830- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2180- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2230- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2080- —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks .....lb. .2050- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .33½- .34½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .45 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[2] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .90 - .96
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 2.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.62 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.64 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.12 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 9.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.16.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.60
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .90 - .95
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .72
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical

★

WOOLGREASE
Refined Neutrals
All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX
Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS
110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[a] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .28 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Fudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).
lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[a] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,
lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .57 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue F.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
284 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
285 Resorcin dark brown R,
lb. .66 - —
552 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
798 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B,
lb. .68 - —
151 Orange T.....lb. .21 - .23
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[a].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .90 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.
lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow.
lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .28
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .29 - .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1250
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1160
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .12¼ - .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾ - .13⅜
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼ - .12⅛
NF, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15⅛
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½ - —
lc.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾ - .30
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½ - .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - .16¼
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Ethyleneglycol, monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½ - .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works .lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs....ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluospar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines..lb.33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb.31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines, lb.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40

SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER
20/40 MESH

Sulfur
Formic Acid
Sodium Hydrosulfite
Hydrogen Peroxide
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

MALT SYRUP

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

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Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax:—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .09¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06 - —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
natural, 26-70 Group 3, tanks..gal. .04¼- .04⅜
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Geisemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls....lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
Glue, producers, bone, calcium type, 58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb. 18.75 -19.60
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .06¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .22 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls. same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls .....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73¼
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. 14¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis..lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¼- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Gum, copal, Manila, DU, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11½- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —

Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09¼- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25¼- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —

Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, siftings, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 28.25 - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 23.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald..ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton 12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton. 12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.35
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .03¾- .04
.15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 —
Hyoscine hydrobrimide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 20.00 -27.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 20.00 -27.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 20.00 -27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74¼- .85
Indium metal.....oz. 12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07¼- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys. .....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs .....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .67
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works,lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0700- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).

"Can Death wait six minutes?"

AN American soldier lay critically wounded in a far-off field hospital.

To give him the best chance for survival, he was getting a blood-plasma transfusion.

The soldier would need about 600 cc's of blood plasma. The transfusion kits contained only 300 cc's each. This meant an interruption of from six to eight minutes, while the second kit was being rigged up.

So, there was a question in the doctor's mind: "Will this interruption lessen this man's chances for survival? Can Death wait six minutes?"

There was the possibility that such a delay could be dangerous . . . a small possibility. *But this was a chance the Army didn't want to take!*

Eager to take every possible precaution to safeguard the lives of our men, the Army asked for a larger container for blood plasma—one that would hold 600 cc's of this life-saving fluid.

Naturally, this was a request we were most happy to fulfill. And our realization that medicine won't take chances with human life—*ever*—turned a routine job into a thrilling, significant operation.

Some of the other products going to all branches of the service made by Canco are shell containers . . . demolition kits . . . TNT containers . . . complete torpedoes . . . hand grenades.

And, as always, American Can Company is very much in the business of making food cans. Last year, more food was packed in cans than ever before. Of course, a great percentage of this food is going to the armed forces.

For many civilian items, substitute containers must be used. Canco, with its department of skilled packaging engineers, is making various types of substitute containers as rapidly as possible.

CONTRIBUTE YOUR BLOOD

As you read this advertisement—stop and think—your blood could save the life of a wounded American soldier! If you live in or near one of the 33 cities in which blood-donor centers are located, call and make an appointment.

☆ ☆ **AMERICAN CAN COMPANY** ☆ ☆

230 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Isopropyl acetate,[4] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .58
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .32 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¾
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. 16 - 18

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish .....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,5] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Lead arsenate,[1,5] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13¼- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —

Lead, red, dry, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¾- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26½- .57½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .33 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .85
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08¼- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12¼- .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
La Roy, Minn.....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton. 32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 11.85
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton. 45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton. 43.00 - —

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO

Looking for a Fast-Bodying Oil?

Look into

TIO OIL

The New "Activated" Linseed Oil

NO oil can fit *all* formulations and product price requirements. "Seven-Ten" doesn't claim to. But one thing is sure: Now that Tung, Oiticica, Perilla and other oils are on the unobtainable or scarce list, it will be worth your while to try this new, fast-bodying oil which is being so favorably received all around.

Seven-Ten Oil is not only available but it comes in V, Z3 and 10-M viscosities, with the following typical characteristics and properties:

	Viscosity V	Viscosity Z3	Viscosity 10-M
Viscosity in Poises.....	9	46	600
Specific Gravity—15.5° C....	.9675	.9695	.9750
Weight per gal. (lbs.).....	8.01	8.03	8.07
Gallons per lb.	.1248	.1245	.1239
Acid Number	12	14	16
Iodine Number	143	134	110
Refractive Index	1.4881	1.4910	1.4918
Color (G)	14	14	15
Gel Time at 565° F.	99 Min.	55 Min.	20 Min.

The above gel times give a good idea of the bodying rates of Seven-Ten Oil. The time-saving feature of this oil is shown further by the following direct comparison made with linseed oil of Z2 viscosity in processing batches of ester gum general purpose varnishes.

Base Oil	Processing Time	Varnish Visc. (G-H)
TIO OIL, V	90 min.	U
TIO OIL, Z3	62 min.	W-
TIO OIL, 10-M	24 min.	X
Linseed Oil, Z2	114 min.	V

In each case, ester gum was heated with 80 gallons of the base oil to 600° F and held for a hot paddle string, checked with 20 gallons base oil, and thinned to 66% non-volatile.

"Seven-Ten is *all* linseed oil—it contains no other rapid bodying oils or special resin. Fast-bodying, quick-setting, hard through drying, requiring no unusual technique or special equipment in handling, it is proving very attractive to manufacturers of varnishes, flats and enamels.

For complete information and test samples, address nearest branch office.

New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National-Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.), Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Brothers Co.)

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb.	.08½ - —
other points	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 - —
Other points	lb.	.09½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾ - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09¼ - —
Other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20 - —
25-lb. jars	lb.	5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.0585- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585- —
smaller lots	lb.	.0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.04¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 - —
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½- —
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
imported, bls.	lb.	4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins	lb.	4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	6.00 - 7.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77 - .78
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.66 - .67
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms.	lb.	.153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kgs.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾- —
2, l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
kgs.	lb.	.10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms.,	lb.	.65 - .67
kgs.	lb.	.62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.21 - .23
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.	ton.	79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.	ton.	73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09- .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton.	66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.	ton.	68.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks ;
small, cs.	lb.	3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points.	ton.	12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.	ton.	15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls.	lb.	.75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.	lb.	.39 - .40
French, bls.	lb.	.84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls.	lb.	.34½- .35
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.	lb.	14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.	lb.	13.00 - —
technical	lb.	6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 - .72
30%, pails	lb.	1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails	lb.	2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).		
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).		
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).		
Bisulphate,[2] bots.	lb.	3.02 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).		
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.	lb.	4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.60 - —
yellow, bots.	lb.	4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).		
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms.	lb.	3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).		
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).		
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).		
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.	lb.	1.93 - 1.96
dms.	lb.	1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
tanks	lb.	.10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.,	pkg.	15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 - —
Methanol,[1,2] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 - .76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.		
synthetic,[2,3] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36½- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38½- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.40½- —
Methanol, synth., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.37 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A.	gal.	.41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.28 - —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.30 - —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.32 - —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- .12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 - .14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½- —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - .09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½- .11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 - —
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.		
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.65 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.67 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.66 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.83 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.70 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.88 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.60 - —
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.62 - —
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.64 - —
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.51 - —
Zone 2	gal.	.52 - —
Zone 3	gal.	.53½- —
Zone 4	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½- —
Zone 2	gal.	.57 - —
Zone 3	gal.	.58 - —
Zone 4	gal.	.59½- —
Methyl acetoacetate, synth., tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43 - —
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).		
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.	lb.	2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.75 - .80
cyls.	lb.	.65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.	lb.	.32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl, mach., mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.31 - —
service men and consumers,	lb.	.35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70 - —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.35 - —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works.	lb.	.35 - .38
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.	lb.	.70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.58 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.59 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.	lb.	.63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.	lb.	2.85 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works.	lb.	.18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.	lb.	.12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[2] dms., E. of Rocky Mts.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¾- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10

TOUGH, STRONG!

Bemis WATERPROOF Bags can "take it" in war-time shipping!

They're loading freight cars and trucks to capacity these days. And that puts *extra* strain on the lower layers of bags. Tough, strong Bemis Waterproof Bags have the strength to stand up under today's shipping conditions, yet they are extremely low in tare weight.

Bemis Waterproof Bags have strong, closely woven fabric on the outside. This material is *bonded* with special adhesives, to layers of tough paper in any combination needed to carry *your* product safely.

To give your product proper protection, Bemis Waterproof Bags can be made to keep moisture in and dampness out . . . to retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors . . . to keep out dust and dirt . . . to resist greases and acids.

Our engineering department will work with you on bags tailor-made to your needs. Complete information and samples sent promptly on request.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

St. Louis • Brooklyn

BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white,
20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
" " " ton 43.50 -
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is f.o.b. mill, E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ¼c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis..lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

Milk powder, whole, roller, bbls., lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 -
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 -
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 -
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05¼-
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 -

Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms. .....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morpholine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots, oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30

Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .19½- .20
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bags, f.a.s., same basis, ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —

Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.

Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¾
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Nicotine,[5] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Niketharnide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.50 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .48 - .50
Chinese .....lb. .45 - .50
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 60's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .36½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15¼- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .12 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artl., (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 - —
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .11¼- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.20
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.50 -19.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 Nom.
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .55 - .70
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00

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Oil, chaulmoorga, USP, cns...lb. .08½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Java, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0625- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.85
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver, [1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuer oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns...lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless.....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
wood, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1530- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1590- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —
tankcar.....lb. .1490- —
tankwagon.....lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.15 - 1.23
tankcar.....gal. 1.12 - —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks, gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, 140-160 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24½- .25
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .26½- .27
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[5] exp., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....oz.275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Officica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.....gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f. N.Y., lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350 flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 9.50

Oil, peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill, lb. .18 - —
refd., edible, dms.....lb. .16¾ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. No prices
redist., USP, cns., dms...lb. (No prices
Perilla.[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms., lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18 - —
Martines, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red.[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 8.25 -28.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.35

Oil, savin, cns.....lb.26.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks.....lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1389- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1420- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 5.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.58.65 -65.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 3.90
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities..gal. .30 - .33
tanks.....gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.25.00 -27.50
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50

Oil, white mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .46
65/75, vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .46
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .46 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .50½- .52½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .56 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .40½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
240 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns., lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 3.10 -Nom.
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, bots.....lb.11.00 -17.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1064- —

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YOU SHOULD *Investigate*

THE PRICES ARE *Right* ... THE QUALITY IS OF THE *Highest*

Heliotropine
Amyl Salicylate
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Cyclamal
Cumarin
Vanillin
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Florofix

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Olivine, aggregate, c.i., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, # mesh., bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1] ..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[2] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .50 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Orangeflower petals, ce.....lb. .42 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
Orthocresol, 29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls..lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.18

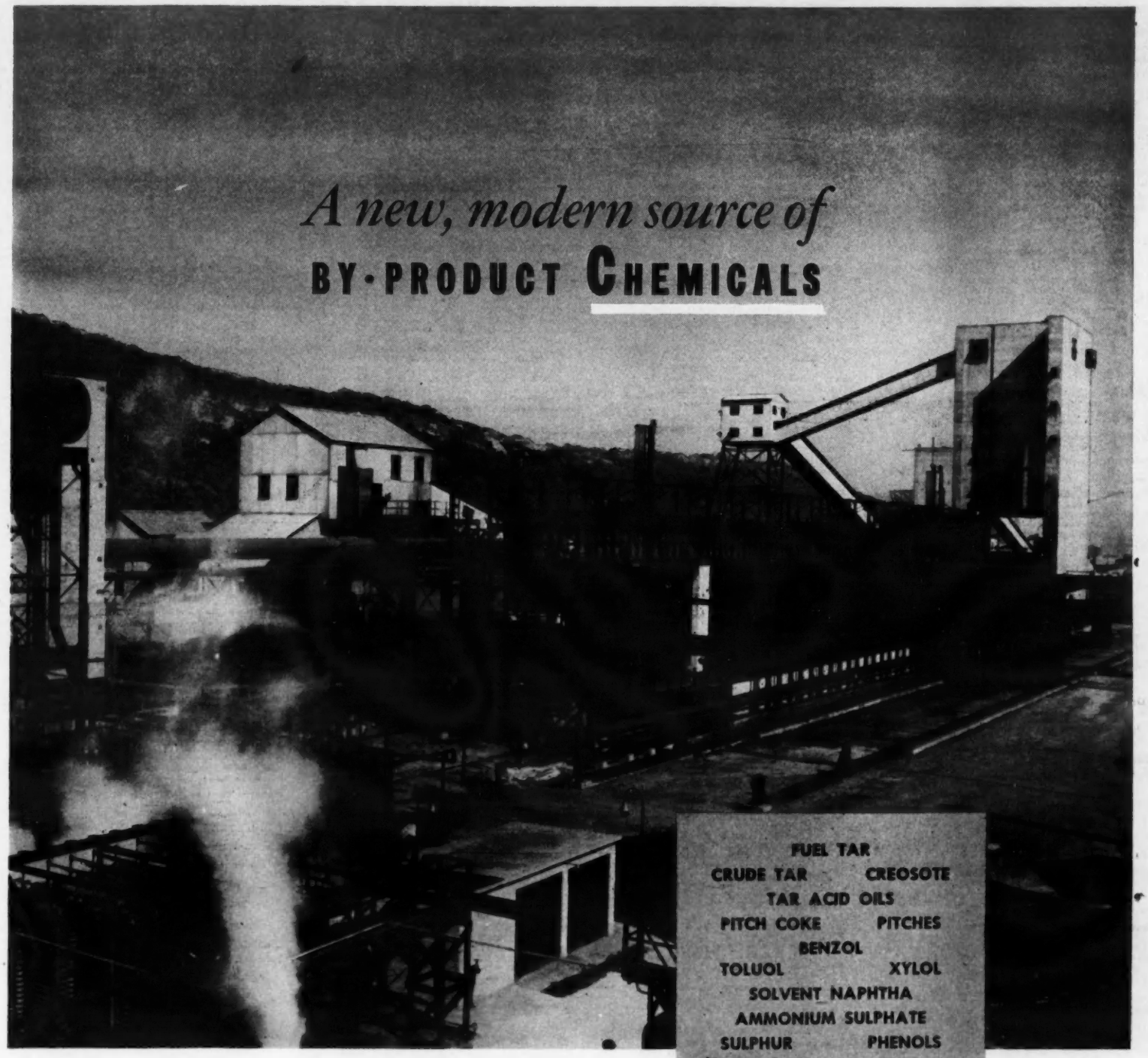
P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .39½- .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy,bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works...lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1645- —
tanks .....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis lb. .0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis, lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis, lb. .0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis. lb. .0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis. lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
- and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.60 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —

Pentane,[1] 28-°38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665- Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705- Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, longs, bgs..lb. .22 - .22½
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .32 - .33
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[2] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l...lb. .021 - —
golden Topas, bbls., c.l.....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central.. bbl. .95 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. .80 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 —
Petroleum ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .65 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .65 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.00 - 1.10
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.....gal. .03¼- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1...gal. .06¾- .09¾
No. 2.....gal. .06¾- .07
No. 3.....gal. .06½- .07¼
36-40 gravity .....gal. .06¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks. gal. .07½- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks..gal. .10¼- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 2, tanks.....gal. .06¼- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b: Wilmington, Cal..gal. .18½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle,gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - .09½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09½
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .97
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum...short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70.% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimim..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.50 - —
80% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.70 - —
81% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.80 - —
82% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.00 - —
83% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - 4.4
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs. .....lb. .22 - .26
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16

Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Piperasine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 88-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .08¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 95%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, t e c h., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .28 - .35
Prince's pine herb, b/z.....lb. .35 - .40



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COKE AND CHEMICAL DIVISION

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY 1683 GRANT BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls, frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .28 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.00 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 2, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .16 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; Insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
Clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35%, tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask.196.00 - 198.00
f.o.b. shipment point, Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12¾*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .12½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .18½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13¼*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13¾
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13¼
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13¼
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls. E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .65 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[6] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .92 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis, lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .908
Para,[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....kilo.490.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.03 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.07 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.07 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.08 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.09 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.82 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.86 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

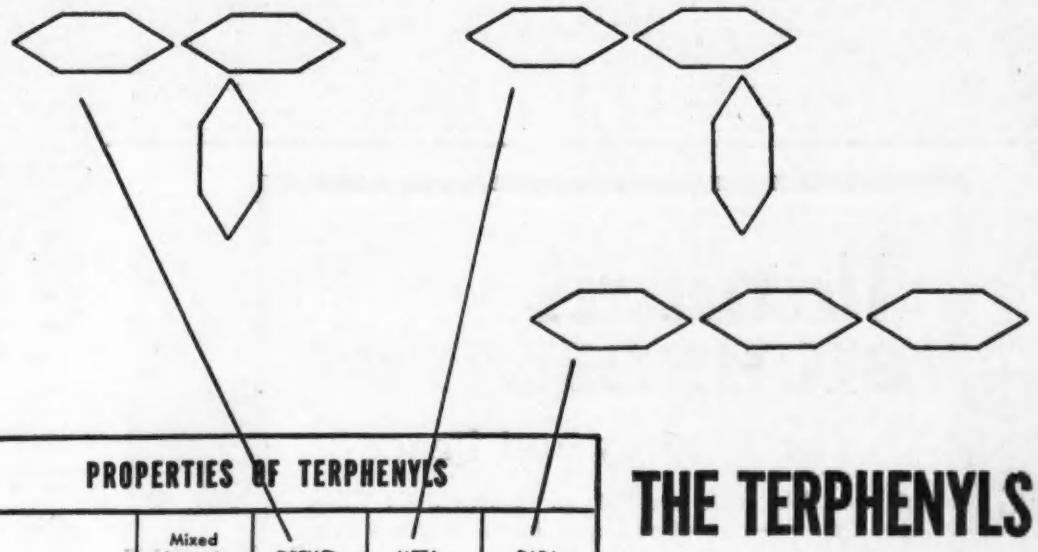
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .58
Spanish, tins.....lb.27.50 -28.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
fair, bls., lb.....lb. .24½- .25
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs. c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, crys...cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2 cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .98
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Phila., bls.....lb. .72 - .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .27 - .35
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .25
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston.....lb. .43½- —
Chicago.....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston.....lb. .49½- —
Chicago.....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100..lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100..lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .338
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
bnp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dealers, works..lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 55%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bulk, c.l..100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —

Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal.)

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .24¾- .29¼
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbya., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., ... Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00



PROPERTIES OF TERPHENYLS

	Mixed Isomeric Terphenyls	ORTHO	META	PARA
Color (NPA)	4–5	< 3.0	2.2–4.2	0–1.25
Density (g./cc.)	1.133	1.14	1.164	1.236
Melting Point				
Begins to soften	60° C	35° C	75° C	200° C
Completely liquid	140° C	56° C	85° C	215° C
Solidification				
First crystals	60–65° C	——	< 90° C	209–213° C
Hold point	140–145° C	< 54° C	83–85° C	——
Distillation Range D-20 (Corr.)	364–418° C	330–350° C	370–378° C	381–388° C
Flash point	191° C	171° C	207° C	207° C
Flame point	238° C	193° C	229° C	238° C
Viscosity at 210° F (Saybolt Univ. Sec.)	——	40	39.3	29
Electrical properties				
Dielectric constant	2.58	2.54	2.62	——
Resistivity (ohm/cm3)				
100° C	$140{,}000 \times 10^9$	$8{,}200 \times 10^9$	$2{,}600 \times 10^9$	——
155° C	550×10^9	——	——	——
250° C	——	——	——	30×10^9

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The Terphenyls have only recently been made available commercially. They are offered as a mixture and as relatively pure individual isomers . . . at prices which may make it well worth your while to investigate their possible usefulness in your products or processes.

As high molecular weight aromatic hydrocarbons they open up new opportunities for chemical synthesis in the fields of dyes, drugs and organic chemicals. They may be halogenated, sulfonated or nitrated, and the sulfonates may be hydroxylated in the manner usual for aromatic radicals. Aliphatic radicals may be added by Friedel-Crafts reaction.

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Please send me literature and experimental samples of
☐ mixed, isomeric terphenyls
☐ ortho terphenyl ☐ meta terphenyl ☐ para terphenyl.

Name_____
Firm_____
Your Title_____
Address_____
City_____

Soda nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.....
100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets. bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works...
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —

Soda phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....
100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .20 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.,
100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
62°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —

Soda silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks...
100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.
100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., pows..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works...
100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22

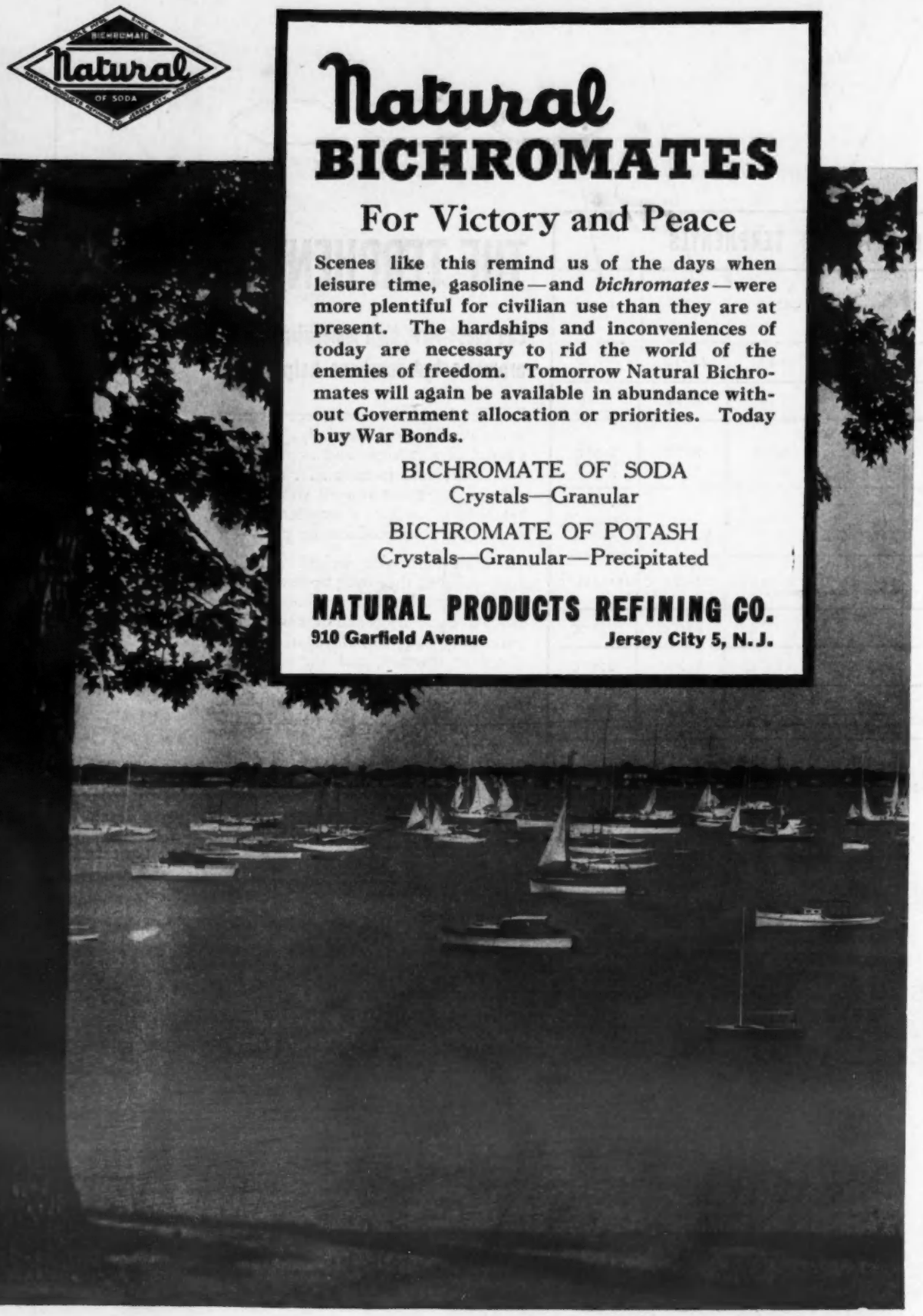
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts.....
long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
medium, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84

delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.

Superphosphate,[1] gran., 5c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.



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Crystals—Granular

BICHROMATE OF POTASH
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T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -34.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 55% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb 18 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¾- —
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24½- —
Tara, powd.....ton145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. 35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms...lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.290.00 - —
50 grams, bots.....gram. .32 - —
25 grams, bots.....gram. .34 - —
1 gram, bots.....gram. .39 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
French type, bls.....lb. .24½- .25
Thymol cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs, c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, divd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz..oz. .30 - —
smaller lots.....oz. .33 - .36
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .61 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms... ....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[3,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Mauras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock. gal. .79¾- .82¾
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks .....gal. .68 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.55 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.)

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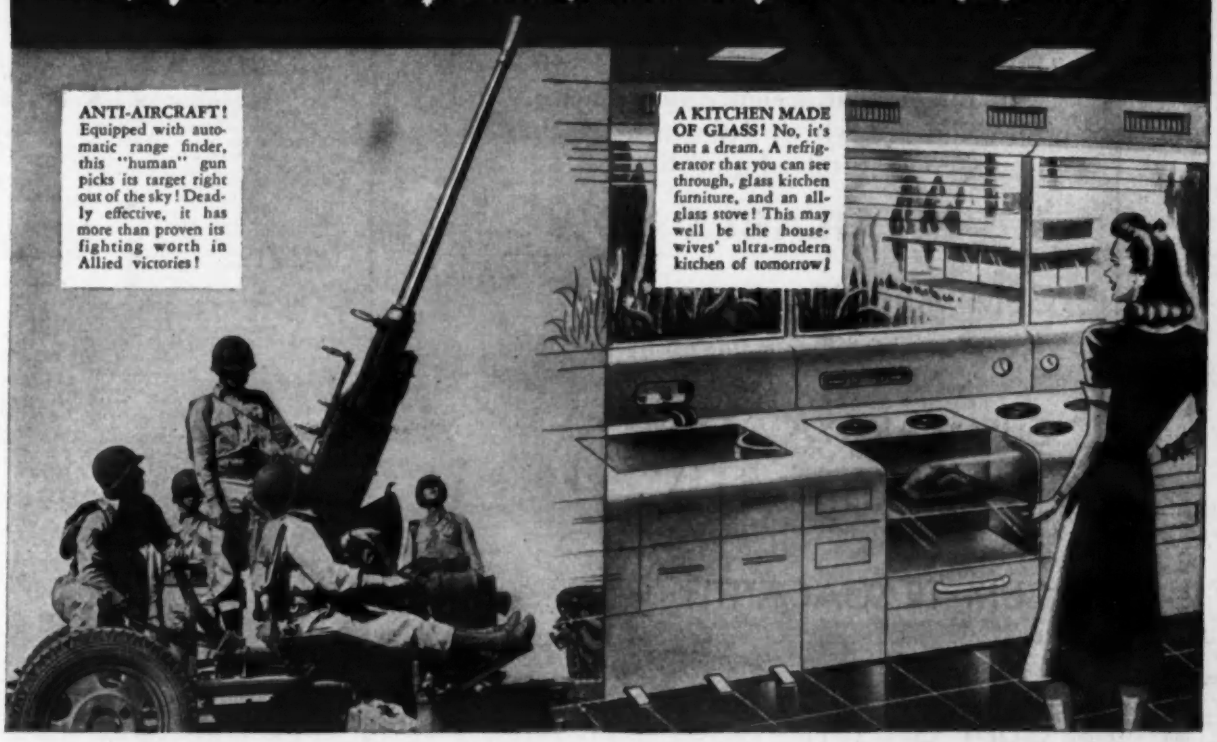
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Today . . . on the Allied war front American-made anti-aircraft is blasting enemy airmen from the skies . . . while on the nation's production front Solvay is supplying alkalies to war plants which are producing the tools of victory. In war, as in peace, Solvay leads the way. . . . Today it is America's largest producer of alkalies.

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* The Solvay Process employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash,' from which basic material Caustic Soda and other necessary alkalies are derived.

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MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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Cleaned & Sifted Grains • Cleaned Amber Sorts
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W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton.. ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.. .....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41¾- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .58½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55¾- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58¼
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 40 mesh, 6¾c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .72½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83¼
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07¼
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l..ton.21.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.00 - 9.50
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.90 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
Xylol, 5°, dms., return, works, gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .03¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Yellow, oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .13 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[5] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .15¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., pewd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
jars .....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .50
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .13
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.)
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).

Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-and-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies, cs.	lb.	.06½- —
divd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Nov. 1 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Butyl Alcohol Pricing Pool Is Established

—*Continued from page 5*

titled to had he billed his customer at the normal price. The difference in the average (billed) price and the normal price of the low cost producers then would be transferred to the high cost producers (those which had to bill at less than their normal price) to reimburse them for their losses.

In effect the plan amounts to a pricing pool that gives assurances to the users of butyl alcohol that they all are being treated alike while the producers continue to derive the same relative income from sales they ordinarily would receive even if such a system was not set up.

No subsidy is called for from the government and the only expense is that of calculating the quarterly averages and monthly settlements for the producers. It is a plan that is adaptable to most all other price situations of a similar nature. It is anticipated that the same technique will be used to cover a similar situation in acetic acid, and perhaps to other related commodities to bring about stabilized production conditions.

Officials of Defense Supplies Corporation see no great difficulty attached to undertaking the administrative work called for in the plan and it is confidently believed that the plan will be put into operation beginning November 1. Starting with the first of the year it then could be shifted over on a quarterly basis.

The difficulties arose out of the fact that the OPA has established differing prices for butyl alcohol according to type of material employed in the manufacture and geographical location of the producers. This had to be done in order to build up production to meet wartime demands without at the same time providing an unwarranted windfall of profits for those producers in a favorable situation.

In allocating the butyl alcohol to the users, however, it is impossible for the WPB to give too much consideration to the price since the essence of the allocation program is to save transportation space by directing that shipments be made from the closest producer. As a consequence and because of the fluctuating prices of the raw material for the producers, the users of the butyl alcohol found themselves unexpectedly rewarded by allocations of low cost butyl alcohol and in other instances in possession of the product at such a high price as to make fabrication of their products unprofitable.

The result is that the users of butyl alcohol and butyl alcohol derivatives have found it impossible to calculate with any tolerable degree of certainty what their material situation will be during the near future—a most unsatisfactory situation both from the standpoint of the users and of the government which is attempting to boost the output of commodities essential to the war program.

The program of the WPB has been embodied in a letter sent to Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones by Hiland G. Batcheller, Operations Vice-Chairman of the WPB, asking that Defense Supplies Corporation undertake the administration immediately so that the industry may have the benefits of the program during the remaining quarter of the year.

The letter pointed out that since users or fabricators of butyl alcohol are required to make forward commitments at a fixed price and since the WPB is unable to allocate the base chemical at unvarying prices, the users find themselves in possession of raw materials so high priced at times as to make fabrication unprofitable or unexpectedly rewarded with low-cost butyl alcohol.

It was also pointed out that this condition is disturbing the orderly distribution of butyl alcohol and the derivatives. The OPA has given assurances of its cooperation in the plan and the WPB has agreed that the quan ity of each producers' production included in the price pool is to be confined to the salable portion thereof, meaning the entire output over and above the quantity he requires in the period for making butyl alcohol derivatives of which he is the sole supplier and which are under a firm ceiling.

In compu.ing the average price, DSC would include only American production, including that of Puerto Rico.

—O-P-D—

Paint Spraying Rules Issued

A wall chart of paint spraying rules showing how to have paint, air, time, power, fuel, and equipment, reduce time lost because of sickness or accident, and improve results, is being distributed by the Eclipse Air Brush Company, 400 Park avenue, Newark 7, N. J.

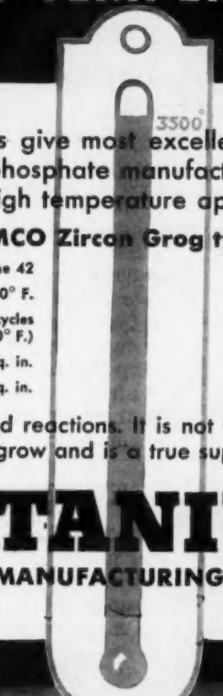
Bennett Co. Gives Employees Bonus

The executive staff of the Bennett Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steel containers, attended a dinner and theatre party at the LaSalle hotel, Chicago, September 19. Included in the party was Captain John W. Gifford, of the Ordnance Department at Washington, formerly treasurer and a director of the company.

Steve Bennett, president of the organization, expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the employees in the past year during which time the entire production capacity of the plant was on war contracts. Mr. Bennett presented final bonus checks for the fiscal year to all of the salaried employees.

The company is manufacturing the five-gallon gas can, commonly known by the armed forces as the "Blitz" can. In addition, the company also is producing the 55-gallon heavy gas drum. Contracts are held with the Air Corps, Quartermaster, Navy, U. S. Engineers and Chemical Warfare.

TAM ZIRCON REFRACTORIES
FOR HIGH TEMPERATURE USES



TAMCO Zircon Refractories give most excellent results in industries such as Aluminum remelting, metaphosphate manufacture, platinum and special alloy melting, high temperature applications, etc.

The properties of TAMCO Zircon Grog type bricks are as follows:

P.C.E.	Above cone 42
Safe Operating Limits	Up to 3500° F.
Thermal Spalling. (air blast 10 minutes on 10 minutes off at 2500° F.)	13 cycles
Cold Modulus.	2000 lbs. sq. in.
Hot Modulus @ 2200° F.	186 lbs. sq. in.
Apparent porosity	24 hours soak—14.7% 5 hours boil—18.0%
Thermal Conductivity	0.005 gm. cal. in G. G. S. system
Deformation under load	.25 lbs. per sq. in. 2750° F.—2.72%
Specific gravity	Bulk 3.13

Zircon is highly resistant to acid reactions. It is not wetted by molten aluminum. Zircon does not grow and is a true super refractory.

TITANIUM
ALLOY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

See Booth 408
19th Exposition of Chemical Industries
New York City, Dec. 6-11, 1943.

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.:—William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary. Address 59 John Street, New York 7, N.Y., U.S.A. Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address Reporter, New York.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates including postage in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Vol. 144 October 18, 1943 Number 16

Faith Also Begins at Home

Business leaders are frequently quoted to the effect that a governmental declaration of a firm belief in private competitive enterprise and the profit motive as fundamental in the national economy is greatly to be desired and would do a commendable service to the people as a whole, as well as to business, through the inspiration of public confidence in the future of business. The idea has much, in terms of popular appeal, to commend it. But, it is further evidence of the unpleasant truth that private enterprise—business is a better term—turns entirely too much to government for the doing of what it should do itself.

Faith, no less than charity, begins at home. The only certain means by which business can get the share of public confidence that it should have is to demonstrate beyond question that it has such faith in itself. And every time that it asks government to do something or to plan another thing to assist business in assuming the permanency of private enterprise it admits that it lacks the faith which it should have in its own capability—the faith that moves mountains.

There is much in the achievements of business that carries plain and full conviction of its merits. Almost everybody knows these things about some unit of business. But, nobody, not even its most ardent advocates, appears to apply such evidence to business as a whole, or to believe that business as a whole measures up to the capability and reliability of that part of business with which he is acquainted. Many go so far as to refuse to accept the good they know of an individual business as typical of the whole. Endeavors fail to convince the public that the whole is exactly what its parts make it by pointing out the goodness of a known part. Everybody has adequate, for himself at least, evidence that there are rotten spots in the aggregation. And what he cannot understand is why business allows these blotches on its character to remain.

The future of this nation depends on private enterprise. The future of private enterprise depends on itself. To the extent that it demonstrates its faith in itself business will get the confidence of the public. Business must know that it is judged more by what it fails to do than by what it does. It must learn that every time it requests, or even suggests, that government give it a boost, or even a break, it admits its inability to take care of itself under conditions which none among its critics attempts to appraise, and few among its supporters endeavor to attack fundamentally.

Business can be assured with respect to its future when it can assure itself that it knows what is to be done to mold that future and how to do it. That faith established, the faith of the public will follow automatically, without benefit of government.

—O-P-D—

Commission or Salary

The recent issuance by the Treasury Department of a revised ruling (T.R. 5295) on the control of salaries to require departmental approval of earnings on a commission basis aggregating in excess of those in a year ended before October 3, 1942, has reopened the long-puzzling question of the relative values of the commission and the straight-salary form of compensation for selling services. The new ruling reverses the position of the department which had previously not required approval of increases which did not result from a change in the rate of commission. The new position has been vigorously assailed by advocates of the commission plan.

Views differ as to why the department reversed its position. The official explanation at least implies that the objective is to prevent discrimination against employees on a fixed salary. Some commentors see the change aimed at windfall increases in earnings, especially in war goods fields, to which the earner contributed little, if anything, in the way of selling efforts. A third view is that a necessity arose to deal with evasions of compensation control by means of some sort of quasi-commission supplement to fixed pay.

Whatever the reason, the move goes deep into a problem on which sales managers have very definite opinions on both sides. One of these opinions has been aired much in discussions of the new rule; that is the belief that the commission form of compensation is the only one—or at least the best—which will bring out of a salesman his full capability. That has always had for the other school a sinister reflection on the honesty of an employee's efforts. It has also been condemned loudly as a stimulant of overselling.

In this matter the universally applicable rule that circumstances alter cases applies with particular force. The Treasury Department had a reason for its reversal. It recognizes that one pattern does not fit all cases so it is not making the ruling immediately effective. Basically, it is difficult to see why department approval of commission increases should not be required as it is in respect of straight salaries. Discrimination should be avoided in both directions. And there is no reason why in most cases such approval would be withheld.

—O-P-D—

Political Postwar Plans

Business can learn a lot which it needs to know by properly studying the scheme for national postwar economic planning reported to the senate by the chairman of the planning subcommittee which has been looking into what is the matter with patent laws and corporation laws that permits monopolistic practices to be developed under those statutes. This is not the first commentary of the subcommittee-heading senator from Wyoming which carried a big lesson for business. It will not be the last. But, it is the one now to be studied.

The senatorial chief planner does not look from a wholly new angle at the need for planning to deal with postwar economic problems. He sees much the same to be done as was presented in *OPD* last week (page 64) in the commentary by the chairman of the Committee for Economic Development. But, the senator sees the doing of what will be needed in a light which differs materially in wavelength and candlepower from that which served the CED chairman.

This, of course, is to be expected. It is but another exemplification of the ever-present difference of opinion which marks the political and the business views on any subject—political, as well as business, but not so much so. As is true with respect to all such differences, what is ultimately and universally most desirable lies somewhere between the two points of view and contains more or less of the components of each. The best answer is to be found only through cooperative application of an honest spirit of give-and-take.

The senatorial commentor makes much of the fact that "even those who advocate private investment" in postwar economic programs, "do not rule out public expenditures"; the CED chairman points out the necessity of catching up on deferred public works. But, he most wisely sets out to "explode" the idea that, "if productive work isn't available on the private front, a gigantic public works program is the answer" to the problem of postwar employment. The trouble is that politicians will insist upon that "answer"—it always has been an evasion of the question—if business affords them the slightest opportunity to charge it again with falling short of its reason for existence — adequate economic service for the people.

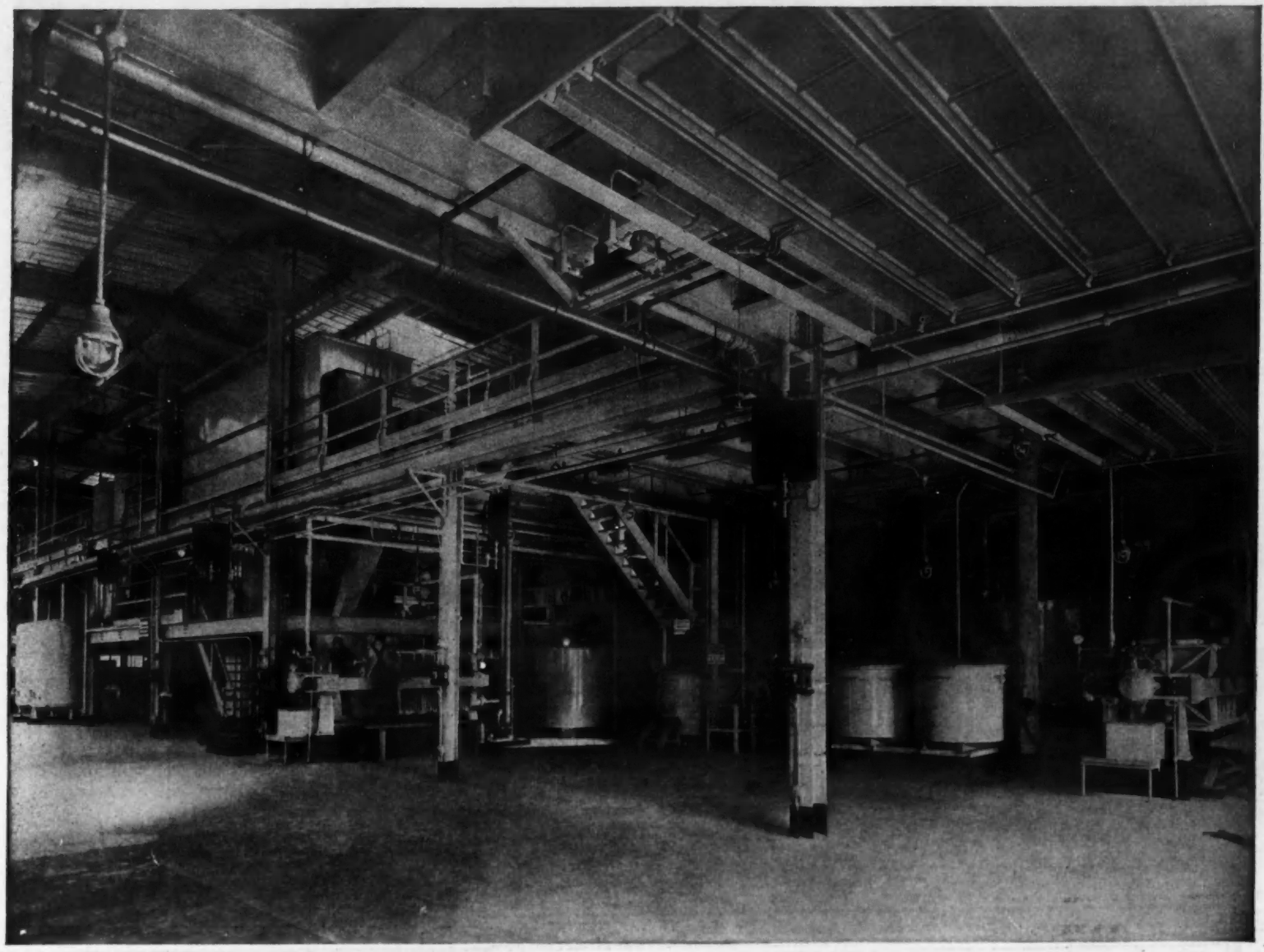
So, the seventy-page objective analysis of postwar plans and the report of the senatorial subcommittee which it supplements are to be put high on the list of required reading and studying with which business leaders must develop adequacy to deal with big problems under conditions for which the past furnishes no suitable precedents.

—O-P-D—

An Objectionable Tax

Congress is sidling up to the sales tax idea. It leans to this inequitable impost because it fears to tax low incomes openly.

But, the most discouraging thing about the trend toward a sales tax is that business is falling into an egregious error in public relations in protesting against a tax on its profits and advocating a tax on which it makes a profit—as everybody knows is true with respect to the sales tax.



Vitamins for Victory

• In all wars since history began disease has been the cause of more casualties, both military and civilian, than the weapons of the enemy. During the last World War it began to be recognized that some of these diseases, such as scurvy, were caused by a definite deficiency of some essential ingredient in the diet while others probably spread because of lowered resistance of the population due to this and other dietary lacks. Because of their relationship to life, these essentials were termed vitamins. Since practically nothing was known about them at the time, little could be done toward correcting these deficiencies.

Since then science has made tremendous strides in the chemistry of vitamins. The structure of most of those isolated has been determined and methods for synthesizing many of them developed.

The nations of the world have not been slow to recognize the importance of the vitamins. In her rearmament program Germany included factories for their production along with those for manufacturing guns, explosives and other munitions of war. One important ingredient in the emergency ration of the German parachute troops has been tablets of synthetic Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C). Our own Government has also recognized the importance of this vitamin and has included a product containing synthetic Ascorbic Acid in the ration of our Armed Forces.

The United States and the British Empire have also included the maintenance of civilian health and morale in their war plans. Enriched flours and breads, to which a number of the vitamins together with certain minerals have been added, have received official sanction. This development has been hampered by an insufficient supply of one of the vitamin ingredients – Riboflavin (vitamin B_2).

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the largest producers of Ascorbic Acid (vitamin C) for several years. There has been a continual increase in our production of this synthetic vitamin and plans are now in the process of consummation which will still further enlarge our productive facilities.

After a research program of several years, the production of Riboflavin (vitamin B_2) was started by our Company in 1940. At the present time we are bending every effort toward a great increase in the size of our productive facilities in order to assist in supplying the large quantities of this essential vitamin which are needed.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS • ESTABLISHED 1849

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ETHYL ETHER U. S. P.

Aniline Salt
Bicarbonate of Soda
Caustic Soda Flake
Cresylic Acid
Glucose, U. S. P.
Phosphoric Acid
Soda Ash
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Perborate
Tartaric Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

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MURIATIC ACID

C.P. OR COMMERCIAL GRADE

★

SALT CAKE

★

BAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Restrictions on Export Shipments of Soda Ash and Soda Caustic —No Improvement in Supply Situation

Possibilities of building up inventories in soda ash and soda caustic seemed to fade to a shadow under the current heavy domestic demand. While soda caustic appeared to be in shorter supply than soda ash, there was not much of a differential from the buyers point of view. The stringency of both chemicals has been evident for a long period and may continue for some time to come. Aside from lend-lease, an effort was made to ease the situation by placing a restriction on export shipments. Some interests were inclined to describe exports as "frozen." It was apparent that relatively little caustic or ash would be routed through export channels until equilibrium was restored between domestic supply and demand.

In other branches of the chemical market, the maintenance of heavy demand has pinched the supply situation in chlorine, calcium chloride, carbon bisulphide, acetic acid, oxalic acid, chlorates, sulphuric acid and phosphorus. The drain for war industries was the major influence contributing to short supplies for civilian use.

While several of the above named chemicals have continued tight over a lengthy period, chlorine came from a relatively easy position brought about by excess stocks. The turn came when war industries started buying. Carbon bisulphide tightened under a heavy demand from the rayon industry.

No improvement could be noted in the demand for sal ammoniac and the supply seemed adequate to meet requirements. The same was true of soda nitrite, ammonia carbonate and bleaching powder. Potash caustic in liquid form was in liberal supply while the solid variety was just about equal to demand. Complaints were frequent regarding the shortage of containers and in some instances the scarcity was severe enough to delay shipments.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.0 in the week ended October 9, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This comparies with 92.7 in the previous week and 88.0 percent a year ago.

Ammoniac Sal.—Buying conditions remained comparatively easy. Production of white granular has caught up with demand and while no excessive accumulations existed, demand was readily supplied.

Arsenic.—Shipments under allocated regulation. The supply situation was not considered easy. According to government advices, production was insufficient to cover both war industries and essential industrial requirements.

Barium Carbonate. — Supply reported adequate to meet current demand. Inquiry remained moderate and well diversified. Chloride supply continued limited with market position relatively tight.

Bleaching Powder. — No excessive stocks around. Production seemed well regulated to consuming wants while the price tendency remained steady.

Calcium Chloride.—Consuming demand held at its recently established high level. Heavy production moved out steadily to supply requirements over the Fall and Winter months. Producers appeared to be in a slightly better position regarding shipments and there were fewer reports of short shipped material. There was no slackening from the former tight condition.

Carbon Bisulphide. — Heavy withdrawals for use mostly in the rayon mills have brought supplies down to a relatively low basis. The market has assumed a position, best described, as tight.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Demand was active enough to materially reduce the available supply. At the close, the buying condition was tight with the container shortage having a tendency to bottleneck shipments.

Chlorine. — Heavy withdrawals recently for war industries have not been replenished and the market remained in a tight position. Although production was reported steady, there were no signs of supply accumulations such as were noted a few weeks ago.

Cobalt.—Supply situation remained tight and the different varieties were insufficient to fully supply war and civilian requirements. These influences were reflected in a tight market condition.

Copper Sulphate. — Gradual improvement in the supply situation reported although withdrawals for war industries remained relatively heavy. Industrial demand continued along normal lines with slow but steady expansion of agricultural interest noted. Small lot sales featured the export market.

Phosphorus. — Increasing amounts were called for industries associated with war production. The major part of output at present is channeled toward the war effort and the supply for civilian use is definitely reduced and strictly under allocation orders. Increased production has not tended to ease the supply situation and the outlook, at best, suggested a tight market for an indefinite period.

Potash Caustic.—While a slight excess of liquid was reported, the supply of dry was just about equal to the prevailing demand. The container shortage remained acute and was responsible for some delay in moving shipments from works.

Potash Chlorate.—No relaxation in demand could be noted although it was officially reported that the supply situation was favorable for war industries and essential industrial requirements. No new developmen:s were reported in reference to a recent labor disturbance at one of the major producing plants and production continued without interruption.

Potash Permanganate. — Production moved so rapidly that the supply situation remained very tight. Only orders of high rated priority were able to secure material and these were not sure of getting very much. There was no evidence of any substantial relief in sight for the near future.

Soda Ash.—Buying conditions uncovered no perceptible improvement. Heavy production moved against standing orders and there seemed to be slow but steady progress toward getting shipments out on time. The maintenance of heavy domestic de-

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 27 and 28.

National Pest Control Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, October 25 to 27.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices *beginning on page 9*

BARIUM HYDRATE and
POROUS BARIUM OXIDE (Monoxide)
FREE FROM CARBIDES
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co. *Send for informative booklet*

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
BARIUM CARBONATE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
22 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CABLE: TRUFABEST

SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

TURNER
Chemicals
PERSULPHATE OF POTASH
PERSULPHATE OF AMMONIA
CAUSTIC SODA
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
83 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.
40th St. & Calumet Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

OPD—10-18-1943 33

SODIUM ACETATE

E.M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE

PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida
W. B. LAWSON, INC. (Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation)
Sales Agent — UNION COMMERCE BUILDING — CLEVELAND, O.

METOL

(Monomethylparaminophenol Sulfate)
Registered Trade-mark
Sole Licensee

TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID

(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)

ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

TARTARIC ACID

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New York 17, N. Y.

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Another Pittsberg Product

METHYL BROMIDE

A highly effective fumigant with many applications; grain, fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, etc.

We invite your iequiry on other chemicals

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SILICON TETRACHLORIDE

BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULFUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULFURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULFUR • SODIUM HYDROSULFIDE
CARBON BISULFIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

For MORE THAN 25 YEARS—

• Thompson-Hayward has steadily expanded its service until now we offer over 1500 different basic chemicals and products manufactured by leading American industries. Our service and these outstanding manufacturers are your guarantee of satisfaction. We deliver promptly from 16 conveniently located offices and warehouses.

Here Are a Few of the Companies We Represent

THE BORDEN COMPANY
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HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORP.
Formaldehyde, Benzoates, Salicylates
INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Caustic Potash
M. W. PARSONS COMPANY
Metallic Stearates
TARTAR CHEMICAL DIVISION
STANDARD BRANDS, INC.
Cream of Tartar
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN FACTORS
Canned Gum Turpentine
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Omaha	Tulsa	Dallas
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Des Moines	Memphis	Davenport
Minneapolis	Oklahoma City	New Orleans

DE-IONIZED WATER Replaces DISTILLED WATER!

COMPARABLE TO SINGLE-DISTILLED WATER . . . AND AT A FRACTION OF THE COST!—Without heat, without fuel, ILLCO-WAY De-ionizing Units are daily producing water containing less than 1 to 5 p.p.m. of dissolved solids (plus colloidal silica) . . . meeting exacting standards in outstanding war plants, chemical, pharmaceutical, industrial, etc. Installation (*above*) in synthetic rubber plant; 4,500 G.P.H.

10,000 GALLONS FOR LESS THAN $1

—on average raw water supply. When supply is low in dissolved solids, cost may be considerably less! Units have permissible flow of from 100 gallons to 50,000 gallons per hour! Send for literature describing method and units.

ILLINOIS WATER TREATMENT CO.
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TESTED IN THE LABORATORY ILLCO-WAY APPROVED IN THE FIELD

mand has put a crimp in export shipments and it is understood that the outflow will be tightened temporarily or until producers are in a better position to meet domestic requirements.

Soda Caustic.—Scarce with indications of becoming more scarce. Production faced an unprecedented demand which could not be satisfied immediately. In an endeavor to help out the domestic situation, export shipments have been restricted and will remain so until some signs of normalcy materialize.

Acids

Acetic.—Supply conditions continued tight while the market movement was regulated entirely by WPB allocation. Production was insufficient for war, plus essential industrial demands under existing administrative controls.

Formic.—Demand has shown steady expansion since the turn of the month. Textile dyeing and finishing plants have been among the largest buyers. Supply so far has been able to satisfy demand. The price structure of the market has continued firm under the support current.

Hydrofluoric.—Supplies were not plentiful although demand was satisfied. Production was readily absorbed and any marked expansion in inquiry might have a tendency to bring about a tight condition.

Lactic.—Shipments of technical to regular consumers held stocks from increasing. Limited supplies of the higher grades kept these varieties firm with the market relatively tight.

Muriatic.—Buying interest developed along somewhat broader lines with a tendency toward further expansion. The supply situation appeared favorable to meet this demand, temporarily at least.

Nitric.—Deliveries went forward promptly for military and civilian requirements, the movement being augmented, occasionally, through buying from government agencies. Production was reported sufficient to cover both war and industrial requirements.

Oxalic.—Heavy drains on production for war industries have kept the available civilian supply limited. Possibility of additional purchases for the war effort have kept the market sensitive and made the buying situation more or less confused. Some producers are sold heavily ahead on shipments covering the remainder of the year.

Sulphuric.—Heavy consumption was reported with production about equal to demand. Demand showed a tendency to expand and ordnance plants may contribute if the necessity requires. The call from makers of superphosphate continued active and the acid market closed in a relatively tight condition.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Demand for sulphuric acid continued active and producers report they could dispose of more acid if additional supplies were obtainable, but the labor situation continues to hold down output, so that trading is limited by the curtailment of supplies. All business has been transacted at ceiling figures. Manufacturers are holding down on cost, although the outlay for labor, crude materials and other expense have all advanced more or less. With labor scarce, the plants generally fall below their actual capacity.

Insecticides

Owing to the complex conditions current in the container situation, members of the insecticide industry have been seeking higher priorities for an adequate supply of bags, fiber drums and other containers. Reports state that manpower scarcity has delayed the manufacture of containers and also restricted operations in insecticide and fungicide factories. Some producers have voluntarily reduced their variety of packages and specialty items in order to cope with the situation.

It is apparent that military needs will require about all the pyrethrum supply and that a greater amount of substitutes will be brought into use to neutralize the pyrethrum deficiency. Several new areas have been planted, but the fact that it takes three years to reach a maximum yield, the outlook does not suggest much relief in the near future.

WFA has been shaping a program to control the end uses of rotenone around an expected supply of about 4,500,000 pounds. This compares with 2,500,000 pounds that were available during the past year. Details of the program remain unfinished, although it was stated that 1,000,000 pounds of rotenone will be made obtainable for small packages of five pounds or less in the form of powder or one pint or less in liquid form.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Engineers To Discuss Rare Gases

Francis P. Gross, jr., manager of the rare gas division of the Air Reduction Sales Company, will address the Junior Chemical Engineers of New York October 22 on "Rare Gases in Everyday Use." Mr. Gross will outline processes for separation of rare gases from liquefied air and the industrial uses these gases are now serving. Meeting place will be Child's restaurant, 109 West Forty-second street, with dinner at 7 p.m.

—O-P-D—

Chrome Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued direction one to general preference order M-18-a permitting consumers of high carbon ferrochrome, ferrochrome briquets and high carbon chrom-X to receive deliveries after November without previous application on form WPB-689, formerly PD 53 B, or any other application. This direction makes no other changes in present regulations covering use of chromium.

—O-P-D—

Materials Substitution And Supply List Issued

—Continued from page 7

Dichlorethyl ether; dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12); diphenylamine; ethyl acetate; formaldehyde and paraformaldehyde; hexamethylenetetramine; hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous; isopropyl acetate; ketones; methylethyl, methylisobutyl; lithium chemicals; maleic acid and anhydride; mannitol; *monoethanolamine; molybdenum chemicals; naphthalene and derivatives; nicotinic acid and derivatives.

Penicillin; pentaerythritol; perchlorethylene; *phenol and derivatives; phosphate, *tricresyl, triphenyl; phosphorus; phthalate plasticizers; phthalic anhydride and derivatives; potash salts; pyridine.

Sodium metasilicate; sodium nitrate; sorbitol; sulphuric acid; styrene; superphosphates; thiourea; tin chemicals; toluol and derivatives, urea, and xylol.

* Most critical.

(I) F. Miscellaneous Products

Abietates; *agar; alkyd resins; aluminum oxide abrasives; asbestos textiles; bauxite, low silica; cadmium pigments; carbon black, furnace; casein; charcoal; coaltar, high flash naphtha solvent; chrome pigments; container board; kraft; corundum.

Fluorspar, metallurgical, acid; fuel oil, east coast and Pacific northwest; gasoline; glass, fibrous; hardboard; mica, good stained and better grades; microcrystalline wax; natural gas.

Oils, babassu, cashew nut shell, coconut, linseed, *oiticica, palmkernel, rapeseed, *sperm, *tung; *pyrethrum.

Quartz crystals; quinacrine hydrochloride (atabrine); *quinidine; *quinine; refractories, chromite, high alumina, silicon carbide, high grade; rosin, stabilized; rotenone; rubber, *crude and latex, chlorinated, synthetic, special purpose, oil resistant types, general purpose, GR-X; silicon carbide abrasives.

Talc, Indian block; vegetable tanning materials; vinyl resins; vulcanized fiber; wool grease (lanolin); zein; zinc chromate.

Group II

These materials, essential to the war program, enjoy supplies at present sufficient to meet war demands plus

STRATEGIC WAR MATERIALS

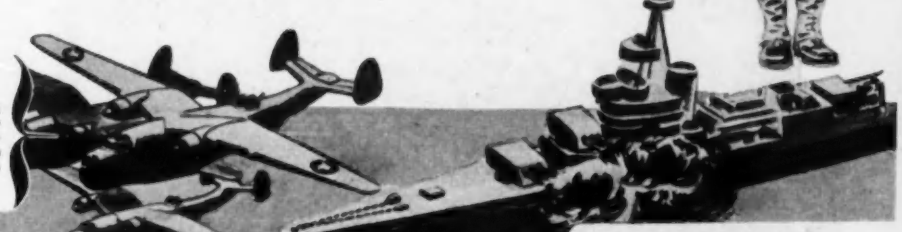
CONSUME DIAMOND PRODUCTS

Clothing

To outfit our soldiers and sailors, millions of yards of wool and cotton are used. Diamond products are used in processing these materials as well as leather, rubber and metal items used for uniforms and equipment.

Aluminum

Many thousands of tons of Diamond Soda Ash are now being used in the manufacture of aluminum. The tremendous expansion of this demand has naturally caused shortages of Soda Ash for use elsewhere.

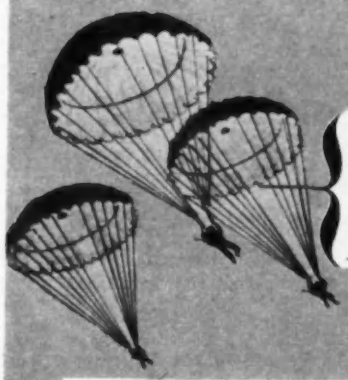


Explosives

Diamond Soda Ash and Caustic Soda enter into processes involved in the manufacture of TNT and nitro-glycerine, used for shells, bombs and explosives.

Rayon

Diamond Caustic Soda is consumed in large quantities for the manufacture of rayon, needed for many war services. Here again, the war demand gets the preference.

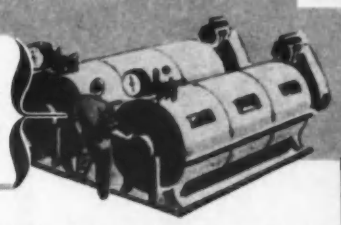


Dehydrated food

To meet increased demand for dehydrated foods, particularly for military needs, new manufacturing techniques have been developed. For example, in lye-peeling of vegetables and fruits, Diamond Research has helped perfect the process.

Cleansers

Prepared cleansers and synthetic solvents using Diamond Products are widely used in munitions plants, airplane factories, food processing establishments and other war production plants.



Medical supplies

The purity and dependability of many Diamond products is of great value where used for medical purposes. Bicarbonate of soda and Liquid Chlorine are two Diamond products used in the manufacture of medical aids.

Shown here are a few of literally hundreds of applications of the Diamond Alkali Company's products now being used in war service. From the production of basic raw materials, to front line service, our products are helping the march to Victory!

This naturally means that civilian uses must wait until military and war production requirements are satisfied.

The same high quality and dependable uniformity that made Diamond Alkali products the first choice of experienced plant officials during peace times, now serve the operators of Uncle Sam's "Arsenal of Victory."

Armament

In the manufacture of armament, munitions and war materials, Diamond products are widely used—from steel making to cleaning finished parts.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Pa., and Everywhere

ALKALI

R.W. Greeff & Co. Inc. New York, U.S.A.

INDUSTRIAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL *Chemicals*

SODIUM SULPHIDE

Fused and Flaked

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

White and Grey

R.W. GREEFF & CO.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA — NEW YORK CITY

TRIBUNE TOWER — CHICAGO, ILL.

essential industrial demands under existing administrative control.

In group II the order of listing within each sub-group indicates relative criticalness only in the "ladders" under A. metals, and B. plastics. These lists follow the corresponding sections in Group I.

(II) A. Metals

a—Metals:—Zinc; aluminum (controlled material); silver; magnesium; b—Ferro Alloys:—molybdenum; silicon metal; ferrochromium; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium; spiegeleisen.

(II) B. Plastics

a—Thermoplastic: — Copolymers of vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride; polyvinyl acetate; polyvinyl butyral; polyvinyl formal; polyvinyl chloride; cellulose acetate; polyvinyl alcohol; methyl methacrylate.

b—Thermosetting: — Melamine aldehyde plastics; urea formaldehyde; phenolic laminates; phenolic molding materials.

(II) C. Chemicals

Acetylene black; alcohol, ethyl, isopropyl; alums; aluminum chloride, anhydrous; aluminum chemicals, except those in group I; ammonia and derivatives; amyl chloride; antimony chemicals; bleaching powder; bismuth chemicals; borax; bromine; calcium carbide; cerium salts.

Chlorates and perchlorates; chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, except those in Group I; chlorinated waxes; chlorine; chromium chemicals; citric acid; copper chemicals.

Ethers, except those in Group I; furfural; gelatines; glycerol; glycols; hydrogen chloride, anhydrous; iodine.

Ketones, except those in Group I; lactic acid and lactates; lithopone; magnesium chemicals; manganese chloride, anhydrous; naphthenic acid and derivatives; nickel chemicals; nitric acid; phosphorus, oxychloride; pentoxide.

Potassium permanganate; rare earth salts; silica gel; silver chemicals; sodium phosphates; soybean proteins (including alpha protein); strontium chemicals; zinc chemicals; zinc oxide; zirconium salts.

(II) F. Miscellaneous Products

Acrylic resins; albumin, blood; aluminum pigments; caffeine; cellophane; China clay, english; cohune nuts and kernels; coal and coke; coke, petroleum; concrete, reinforced products; container board, jute; cotton, chemical pulp, linters; cryolite; diamonds, industrial; ester gums; fibreboard, laminated; glass, optical; glues, animal, vegetable; graphite, lump; melamine resins; mica, except grades in Group I. Molasses; oils, castor, corn, cottonseed, fish, fish liver, neatsfoot, palm, peanut, soybean, sunflower, tall, vitamin "A."

Paper and products; petroleum products, crude oil; lubricating oil, heavy duty, Penn grade; phenol-formaldehyde resins; plywood, unrestricted binder, hard maple, sweet gum; refractories, insulating brick, kyanite, sillimanite; rosin, light colored grades; rubber, synthetic, general purpose, G. R.-S.; G. R.-P.; G. R.-M.; rubber, reclaimed; rutile.

Shellac; spodumene; starch, domestic; theobromine; titanium pigments; urea formaldehyde resins; vinsol; waxes, bees, carnauba, ouricury, vegetable; wood pulp, including alpha cellulose.

Group III

These materials are available for essential uses. They should be substituted for the scarcer materials in Groups I and II wherever possible unless supplies are restricted locally by labor, manufacturing or transportation difficulties.

Throughout Group III all sub-group items are listed alphabetically, except plastics, which are in "ladder" form.

(III) A. Metals

a—Metals:—antimony; calcium; gold; lead; mercury; palladium.

b—Ferro Alloys:—cobalt; ferroboron; ferromanganese; ferrosilicon; ferrotitanium; silicomanganese; silvery iron; zirconium ferro-alloys.

(III) B. Plastics

Lignin; cellulose nitrate.

(III) C. Chemicals

Barium chemicals, except perchlorate; camphor; iron oxide; syn. yellow; lead chemicals; nicotine sulfate; salt cake; sodium silicates, except metasilicate; sodium silicofluoride.

(III) F. Miscellaneous Products

Asbestos, cement sheets, short fiber; asphalt; bauxite, high silica; bentonite; board, asphalt laminated; brick; carbon black, except furnace; cement, Portland; ceramics; coal tar, pitch; concrete, non-reinforced products; cork.

Diatomite; emery; feldspar; flint; Fuller's earth; garnet; glass, except fibrous and optical; graphite, amorphous; gypsum and products; insulation board, granule surface, structural; lead pigments; lime.

Magnesium oxide; mercury pigments and chemicals; mineral wool; petroleum products, aliphatic naphthas, lubricating oil, except Penn grade; pottery; pyrophyllite; pyroxalin.

Refractories, dolomite; fire clay; magnesite; olivine; silica.

Resin, accroides; congo copal; kauri; rosins, except those in Groups I and II; salt, silica sand; stone, granite, limestone; marble; slate.

Soapstone; straw; sulphur; talc, ground, including steatite; tanning materials, except vegetable; tile; tripoli; turpentine; vermiculite, common sizes; whiting; wood products, sawdust; wood fiber; wood flour.

When you need:

NICOTINE ALKALOID

95% 97% 99%

MANGANESE SULPHATE

All Grades

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Sterilized

and INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS generally

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ANSUL CHEMICAL COMPANY

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BORAX — Technical Grade + 99½% — Powder and Fine Granular

SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE — Technical

SODA ASH

Light and Dense

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Household and Packaging Soda

Dairy Soda

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FORMIC ACID

GLAUBER'S SALT

Crystals and Anhydrous

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Boston Hartford Providence

INDUSTRIAL *Washine* CHEMICALS

Manufacturers of

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Tank Wagons - Drums - Carboys

Washine-National-Sands, Inc.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1919

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Jacobus Ave. S. Kearny, N. J. MA 3-4725

Chemical Allocations Issued by WPB

—Continued from page 7

326-A) and the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate Flake

No cellulose acetate propionate flake was allocated directly for civilian use. Some flake will reach civilian uses indirectly subject to the limitations imposed by L-233 on photographic film.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder

Cellulose acetate butyrate plastics: a temporary decrease in demands (traceable to the "30-day" limitation) resulted in slightly increased quantities for civilian usage. 100 percent as requested was allocated to the following end uses: respirator parts; eyeshields; reading glass frames; industrial machine tools and gages; steering wheels, lens, and automotive replacement parts; plumbing parts (overflow tubes, tank balls, flush ells, and hinges); safety goggles; electrical switch housings; fountain pen feeds; aircraft stencil brushes; machine lubricating equipment; vacuum cleaner replacement parts; tooth brushes; radio equipment.

Cellulose Acetate Plastics: although the "30-day" limitation was responsible for a major reduction in the basic demands, requests were still in excess of capacity production. General conformance with the restrictions of the directive of September 2 (which specifies that no person shall place purchase orders with all suppliers during any calendar month for more cellulose plastics than he can actually mold or fabricate within the 30-day period following the receipt of the material) will result in the increased availability of material for usages which have been receiving consistent denials.

Allocations were as follows: Molding powder—granted 100 percent for the following—electrical parts, 25,500 pounds; extruded edging, 10,000 pounds; hygienic supplies. 7,000 pounds; industrial and state identification badges, 3,300 pounds; industrial small tools, 17,000 pounds; office supplies, 15,500 pounds; corrective optical frames, 18,500 pounds; photography, 2,500 pounds; respirators and gas masks, 6,500 pounds; radio, 10,000 pounds; telephone and communications, 6,600 pounds; fountain pens, 4,700 pounds. Granted 50 percent for the following: bookbinding, 53,000 pounds; flashlights, 60,000 pounds; hose couplings, 55,000 pounds; plumbing parts (overflow tubes, flush ells, tank floats), 107,000 pounds; transportation replacement parts (knobs and lenses), 16,500 pounds. Granted 25 percent for the following: poultry waterers, 19,600 pounds; industrial soap dispensers, 4,000 pounds; and pencil parts, 31,800 pounds.

Allocations were as follows for sheeting: Granted 100 percent for electrical insulation, 9,500 pounds; optical equipment, 6,000 pounds; and radio, 2,200 pounds. Granted 75 percent for identification badges, 61,000 pounds; transportation (side shields, safety glass, and repair parts), 180,000 pounds. Granted 50 percent for safety guards, shields and goggles, 26,000 pounds; small tools, 11,500 pounds. Granted 25 percent for map covering and blueprint holders, 29,000 pounds.

The War Production Board wishes to point out that beginning with November, allocations of molding powder will be made to molding firms only, and that applications from firms without equipment must specify the molder to whom the powder is to be delivered.

Charcoal

Charcoal is temporarily easier. Fundamentally wood is still short and a severe Winter shortage is anticipated. Charcoal is hard to store, bulky, a fire hazard and must be kept dry. Producers must run at a capacity to conserve manpower, therefore it is difficult to conserve wood inventory. This temporarily develops small tonnages available for less essential and domestic needs after fully supplying direct military and essential industry. Chief among these were allocated poultry and stock feed 1,040 tons; meat and fish curing 174 tons; railroad dining cars 732 tons; laundry fuel 225 tons. Having provided the above quantities, 936 tons were allocated to domestic use in the course of balancing production.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

Granted 100 percent for the following:—viscose hi-tenacity yarn, meat casings, cellulose acetate yarn and staple fibre, cellulose acetate film and plactics, cellulose nitrate explosives and miscellaneous.

Chlorate Chemicals

Perchloric Acid:—Requests granted in full.

Potassium Perchlorate: — Granted approximately 80 percent for railroad fusees, depending on individual requests, and how closely these requests varied percentage wise from base period use. Granted approximately 80 percent for mining explosives. Granted in full for analytical reagent use.

Soda Chlorate:—Granted on 90 percent basis for chemical processing, organic dyes and colors, textile processing. Granted in full for established fumigants and disinfectants, metal recovery, and treating, pharmaceuticals and medicinals. Granted approximately 75 percent for soot-removing compounds, except for coastwise shipping, where granted in full. Granted for agricultural weed-killing and railroad weed-killing in conformation with Requirements Committee decision, permitting accumulation of stocks for 1944 weed-killing season.

Potassium Chlorate:—Granted for matches on 87 percent basis calculated on revised industry unit use formula. Granted in full for established pharmaceuticals and medicinals. Granted in full for small chemical processing requests. Granted in full for railroad flares and torpedoes except where requests were disproportionately large compared to average use.

Minor chlorates and perchlorates:—Granted in full for analytical reagent use.

Chloride of Lime

The supply of chloride of lime was ample this month and all requests were granted. Civilian requests granted totaled 684 tons.

Chlorine

The demand for chlorine in the fourth quarter, basis consumer requests, was unusually heavy. The allocation grants some uses in full and others in varying degrees, depending upon essentiality, inventory position and various WPB controlling orders covering usage.

Allocations granted in full were as follows: Food processing, 606 tons; industrial bleach, 111 tons; metals refining, 1,826 tons; water and sewage, 10,458 tons; petroleum refining, 407 tons.

Pulp and paper was curtailed from 42,311 tons to 38,031 tons after giving effect to inventory position and WPB orders M-32, M-93, M-251 and L-11. Textiles were reduced from 897 to 861 tons. The bleach and germicide industry was reduced from 7,230 to 5,678 tons, which is only 322 tons below normal requirements. Metallic magnesium, cotton linters and cellophane usage was granted in full. The largest tonnage of chlorine produced goes into the production of chemicals mostly for direct and indirect military use. Requests were curtailed by about 3 percent.

Production losses due to breakdowns during September cause drastic curtailment during the last two weeks in the month among the less essential users. Operating conditions generally in the industry have now improved to a point where the overall situation is again satisfactory and it is hoped that during the quarter some of the curtailment indicated above can be restored.

Citric Acid

Beverages and all foods with the exception of jams and jellies were given on basis of 60 percent of 1941 use. Jams and jellies were given 100 percent of requests, in accordance with policy of War Food Administration. Pharmaceuticals, chemical manufacture and small order exemption were given 100 percent of 1941 use or of requests, whichever were less. Citric acid for general resale was given on the basis of 60 percent of 1941 use.

Coaltar

Coaltar was released for essential use only where equipment for the recovery of the tar acids was not available, where fuel oil is not available for replacing tar as fuel, and for urgent usage where topped tar cannot be used in place of crude tar. Coaltar released for mould wash, 305,500 gallons; and for roofing and saturant purposes, 2,550 gallons.

—Continued on page 60

MODIFIED ALKALI
55% CAUSTIC SODA 45% SODA ASH
(Drums of 350 lb. net)
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - ALCOHOL
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Ammonia **ALUM** Potash
ALL GRADES
INTERBORO CHEMICAL CO.
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POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE
Granular
WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES
HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
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FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides
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SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
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POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

deliveries of TOLUOL are curtailed . . .

Toluol in peace-time is widely used in such synthetic coatings as lacquers and enamels and in the production of dye intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other important chemicals. In war-time it is principally converted into T.N.T. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, it is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Coaltar Chemicals Continue Tight on Heavy Demand for War Production—Solvents Remain Scarce

War production demand continues to hold the coaltar chemicals in tight supply. Benzol is moving into the manufacture of synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline in about the same volume as previous weeks. Toluol and xylol remain short in supply, with no easing influences indicated. The coaltar varieties of the latter two materials have not followed the trend of petroleum xylol, calls for which are being filled with a combination of xylol and toluol.

The cresols are also reported to remain tight, with the recent importations of foreign material being readily absorbed. The heavy use of domestic cresols for resin production makes very little of the material available for use in disinfectants and cleaners. All grades of naphthalene are also moving actively, and indications are that there will be no off-season slack in the call for refined naphthalene. The coaltar acids and intermediates in keeping with the basic products situation were generally tight. The coaltar colors continue in active demand and, overall, in sufficient supply to satisfy all requests.

The schedule of operations in the steel industry advanced to a new high record of 102.2 percent of ingot capacity for the week beginning October 11, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The previous high had been 100.8 percent, in effect for the past two weeks. The October 11 rate represents a production during the week equivalent to 1,781,300 net tons of ingots and castings. In the corresponding weekly period one month earlier the scheduled rate was at 99.6 percent of capacity, equivalent to a production of 1,736,000 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—War production continues to draw heavily on production, keeping regular trading in a very tight position. Estimates of byproduct coke-oven operations indicate the production of benzol during the week ending October 11 to have totaled 3,871,600 gallons.

Coaltar.—Market remains firm as processors take material as it is produced. High steel production rate has increased coke byproduct production slightly, but not enough to supply full demands for chemical derivatives. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar during the week ending October 11 to have been 15,111,700 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Supply remains in better position than other coaltar products. Call from wood preservers maintained. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil during the week ending October 11 to have totaled 799,300 gallons.

Cresols.—Active call for resin production for war purposes keeping supplies tight. Amount of domestic material available for use in disinfectants and cleaners very limited. Prices firm.

Naphthalene.—All grades continue in tight supply. Indications are that again this year there will be no slackening in demand for refined, but that production would continue at capacity right through the Fall season. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene during the week ending October 11 to have totaled 1,686,000 pounds.

Phenol.—Slightiy easier supply conditions continue. Price schedule shows no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol during the week ending October 11 to have totaled 224,800 pounds.

Toluol.—Remains in tight supply. No additional information as to the possible easing of supply by production officials has been forthcoming. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol during the week ending October 11 to have been 774,300 gallons.

Xylol.—War production demands continue to make supply of solvent very scarce for civilian uses. Orders of petroleum xylol are now being filled with a mixture containing 75 percent of xylol and 25 percent of toluol. No similar action has as yet been taken on coaltar material. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol during the week ending October 11 to have totaled 174,800 gallons.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—A strong and firm market prevails for principal grades of coaltar bases. Buyers are finding it difficult in some cases to obtain all the material needed, and relatively little material is being offered. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, tank-car, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2 degree, same basis, 28c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Market tone remains steady as satisfactory demand is maintained.

Cyclohexanol.—Demand augmented by scarcity of other solvents sustains firm prices.

Cyclohexanone. — Call continues good as solvent for synthetic resins. Quotations steady.

Methylcyclohexane.—Routine shipments keep market tone steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Heavy demand for essential production continues. Quotations steady.

Benzoic, Technical.—Regular shipments on contract maintain firm market tone.

Broenner's.—Steady price structure maintained by representative demand.

Fumaric.—Routine shipments for resin production sustain steady market.

Laurent's. — Moving in routine amounts to normal consumers. Quotations unchanged.

Maleic.—Supplies sufficient for qualified requests as allocated by WPB. Prices show no change.

Malic.—Steady price structure sustained by routine call.

Para-aminobenzoic.—Demand continues satisfactory. Prices unchanged.

Paranitrobenzoic.—Quotations continue steady on representative inquiry.

Picramic.—War production demand continues heavy. Market steady.

Picric.—Tight supply condition maintained by heavy war production use. Market tone firm.

Sulphanilic.—Movement to regular consuming channels remains good. Prices unchanged.

—Continued on page 30

Association Meeting

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, New York Section, Downtown Athletic Club, October 22.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Beginning October 15, OEW notified collectors to return all individual licenses on the day following expiration, unless the collector has been advised by the exporter sufficiently in advance of the expiration that he has applied for the extension of validity of a specific license. Such licenses are then to be held by the collector for a thirty-day period and returned to the Office of Exports if the approved extension has not been received during the grace period.

Consider the Plumber

Manufacturing and mining industries generally are finding that they have more than a passing interest in the squabble between the United Mine Workers and WLB over portal-to-portal pay in the coal wage negotiations. If the board sides with the miners, a precedent may be established for the unions to make similar demands in other industries.

The demand of the United Mine Workers is viewed as an effort to obtain a wage advance by indirection by requiring payment for time spent in travel between the portal of a mine and the actual place of work underground. If this device works, it is said, than it can be applied to other industries. Practically every industry has some travel time on company property.

—O-P-D—

Middle East Export Control Centralized

—Continued from page 3

ted to the Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies, located in the Hill Building, 17th and I streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C. However, licenses covering exportations of petroleum products will be issued by the Office of Economic Warfare and applications for such licenses should be mailed to the Office of Exports, Office of Economic Warfare, Washington 25.

The UKCC Mission, 43 Exchange place, New York, has been the agency for contracts with exporters proposing to ship to the above destinations, but October 1 the UKCC Mission became part of the combined agency dealing with such shipments. Its title will be changed to the New York Office of the Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies. It will continue as the agency for contracts with exporters and applications for release certificates may be filed with that office at the option of the applicants, for forwarding to the Combined Agency in Washington.

Also applications for release certificates for shipments to Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Aden, and Cyprus may similarly be filed, as in the past, with the British Colonial Supplies Mission, Washington. Applications so filed will be forwarded to the Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies.

An exporter whose application for a release certificate has been rejected, or whose release certificate has been revoked, may file an appeal with the Office of Exports, using the same procedure as is presently in effect for appealing a rejected license application.

—O-P-D—

Gutschow Back

Paul Gutschow, president of Jungmann & Co., this city, which is in process of liquidation, has returned to the city from a prolonged stay in Florida, and is now residing at 434 East Fifty-second street, this city.

—O-P-D—

Textile Chemists Meeting To Hear Technical Papers

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its first meeting of the season October 22 in the Downtown Athletic Club, this city. Following the usual informal dinner, reservations for which must be made in advance, there will be a presentation of the technical papers entered in the association intersectional contest.

—O-P-D—

Florasynth Detroit Office In New Quarters

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., Detroit headquarters and new offices are now located in 6432 Cass Avenue, under the management of L. W.

Postwar Economic Control Outlined

—Continued from page 3

Elaborating this theme, he continued:—

Leading officials of the WPB suggest that quotas and priorities and limitation orders will be as necessary in the reconversion period as they were in the conversion period. They say that the flow of labor from war industries to peace industries will have to be directed, as well as the flow of materials. Demobilization from the armed forces, we are told by most of those who are thinking of this problem, will have to be a gradual process. Selective service officials are already thinking about the ways and means of establishing a selective service in reverse, so that those who have been called into the army and the navy by the draft will be returned to civilian life only as employment appears for them in industry. This is authoritarian government. Doubtless it cannot be avoided if the country is to escape the paralyzing impact of the release of millions of men before reconversion has created the jobs to absorb them.

Times Have Changed

No one need be surprised at this condition, for we are living in a world of organization rather than of individual activities. Many of us persist in thinking in terms of the conditions that existed in a bygone era when all men were primarily, or could be if they desired, self-employers. The business and industry upon which the modern world depends is not the individual enterprise of the individual, but the enterprise of large groups of individuals.

Whatever we may think of planning and of planners, the moment we contemplate the nature of the world in which we live we know that planning has come to stay, the management is here, and that the task of those who wish to preserve the traditional principles of the democratic system is to find the way to make management responsive to popular controls.

If we believe that the people, as the people, have the right to control their political government—and we do—then it follows that we also believe that they have the right to control and direct their economic government. So, it is inevitable that the basis of postwar economic policy and planning is the establishment of a system by which management may be made responsive to the will of the people. That is precisely what this war is all about.

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 38

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol. — Demand keeping market in tight condition.

Anilin.—War production shipments continue heavy. Market tone firm.

Anthracene.—Supplies remain tight. Quotations show no change.

Anthraquinone. — Shipments made as produced. Prices firm.

Benzidin, Base.—Heavy demand by regular consumers keeps market in firm position.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Quotations continue unchanged. Supplies rather tight.

Betanaphthol.—Raw material limitations keeping supplies light. Quotations firm.

Betanaphthylamine.—Market tone steady on representative demand.

Dimethylanilin.—Good demand sustains steady price structure.

Dinitrobenzene. — War production call maintans firm market.

Dinitronapthalene.—Supplies rather light. Quotations unchanged.

Dinitrotoluene.—Supplies tight as raw material shortage continues. Prices steady.

Diphenyl.—Shipments remain heavy to war production plants. Quotations unchanged.

Metanitroanilin. — Active demand keeps price structure firm.

Monochlorobenzene.—Routine shipments maintain steady market tone.

Nitronaphthalene.—Call from regular consuming channels rather good. Prices unchanged.

Orthochlorophenol.—Representative demand maintains steady quotations.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Demand somewhat quiet. Prices unchanged.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies remain tight as shipments on previous orders rule. Market firm.

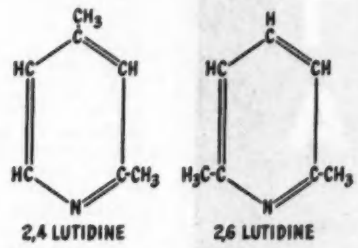
Paranitróchlorobenzene. — Steady price structure maintained by representative call.

Paraphenetidin. — Active demand keeping market position firm.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Shipments continue in good volume, especially to fur dyers. Prices steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Market steady. Packing being swung over to

LUTIDINES



2,4 LUTIDINE 2,6 LUTIDINE

Grades Available—2,4 lutidine distilling 90% within 2°C.
—2,6 lutidine 95% minimum purity.

Properties: (Pure Compounds)	*2,6-Lutidine*	*2,4-Lutidine*
Molecular Weight	107.15	107.15
Freezing Point	—6.0°C.	below —60°C.
Boiling Point	142.9°C.	158.3°C.
Specific Gravity	.928 at 25°C./4°C.	.927 at 25°C./4°C.
State	Liquid	Liquid

Solubility: *2,6-Lutidine*—very soluble in water and in most organic solvents including alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones and ethers. *2,4-Lutidine*—soluble to the extent of about 15% in water. Very soluble in most organic solvents such as alcohols, hydrocarbons, ketones, and ethers.

Uses: 2,4 Lutidine is suggested for use in the synthesis of dyes, pharmaceuticals, or other organic chemicals. 2,6 Lutidine is suggested for use in rubber, insecticide, chemical, dye, and pharmaceutical manufacture.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on these and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and quinoline; and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives.—
Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

paper bags, with several producers using 100-pound container and one maker employing an 80-pound bag for easier and more convenient handling in processing plants.

Resorcinol.—Demand continues active. Market tone firm.

Coaltar Colors

Shipments of coaltar colors continue to be made in the same large volume as for some time past. Activity in the textile fields remains at near plant capacity, with goods for the armed services again receiving more attention. Processors of civilian goods are finding dyestuffs supplies ample, but report increasing shortages of primary fabrics. Gray cotton goods are in especially short supply with rayons not far behind. Manpower problems, however, remain the outstanding difficulty in all fields.

—O-P-D—

Army Color Card For Sewing Threads Issued

At the special request of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army, the Textile Color Card Association has revised the United States Army Standard Color Card showing the official standardized shades of olive drab, khaki and drab sewing threads, the first edition of which was brought out by the association last year.

The revised 1943 second edition, shows six colors in thread tassels and lists opposite each sample the various items for which each thread color is used. A practical innovation in the new card, is the addition of certain official shade numbers assigned by the Quartermaster Corps to fabrics for clothing and equipage for which the sewing threads are designated.

—O-P-D—

Viscose Rayon Research Headed by Sinness

Dr. Lester S. Sinness, for eight years engaged in research activities in the technical division of the du Pont rayon department, has been named director of viscose rayon research. Dr. Sinness, who is thirty-four, is a native of Minnewaukan, N. D. He attended high school in Devils Lake, N. D., received his bachelor of arts degree at Carleton College in 1931 and his doctor's degree in chemistry from the University of Wisconsin in 1935.

Dr. Edward F. Wesp, who has been rayon research manager at Buffalo, becomes assistant director, succeeding Dr. Sinness, and is stationed at the Richmond plant.

—O-P-D—

Patents Vested by APC Include More Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

all proceeds thereof are to be held in an account pending further determination of their disposition.

It was further stated that the order shall not be deemed to limit the power of the Alien Property Custodian to return such property or the proceeds thereof in whole or in part, nor shall it be deemed to indicate that compensation will not be paid in lieu thereof, if and when it should be determined to take any one or all of such actions.

Patents in the chemicals field taken over in this latest vesting order (No. 2246) by APC, include the following:—

Ammonium nitrate (Re 21,217).
Nitroglycerin nitrocellulose powders (1,609,303).
Nitric acid (1,623,606).
Dihydroxyperylene (1,629,194).
Artificial wood (1,634,346).
Chlorinated perylenes (1,713,362).
Condensing organic compounds by means of aluminum chloride (1,733,768).
Oxygen and nitrogen (1,722,856).
Colloidal silica removal (1,851,033).
Precipitated dicalcium phosphate and nitrates (1,903,684).
Rubber substitutes (1,920,298).
Liquid ammonia and ammonia liquor (1,954,973).
Vat dyestuffs (1,960,186).
Ammonia (1,960,386).
Washing fluid (1,960,500).
Mixing gases and solids (1,992,090).
Waterproof textile materials (2,012,240).
Varnishing fabrics, leather and the like (2,019,531).
Hydrogen peroxide composition (2,022,860).
Alkali metal silicates (2,047,614).
Tetra-acetate of pentaerythrite explosive mixture (2,079,792).
Congealing liquids (2,082,439).
Water soluble artificial resins (2,145,695).

—O-P-D—

Fats and Oils Quotas For Paints, Soaps Upped

—Continued from page 5

of quotas as contained in the regulation follows:—

	Permitted percentage.
Manufacture of margarin	167
Manufacture of other edible finished products, including shortening	88
Manufacture of packaged and bar soap	90
Manufacture of bulk package soap	110
Manufacture of abrasive hand soap	150
Manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, and all other protective coatings	60
Manufacture of linoleum, oilcloth (for floor covering), and felt base floor-coverings	80
Manufacture of oilcloth (for all purposes other than floor coverings) and all other coated fabrics	60
Manufacture of printing inks, including lithographing, offset, silk screen, and other processing inks	90

With respect to manufacture of enamels and coatings for metal food containers, closures and closure liners, the regulation returns these to their original classification with paints, varnishes, and lacquers and limits the use of fats and oils in their manufacture to 60 percent of the base period—1940-41. Heretofore, they had a separate classification and a quota of 100 percent of the base period. Other protective coatings—paints, varnishes and lacquers—had a quota of 50 percent.

The new quotas for soap represent a substantial increase over the previous allowances of 80 percent of the base period, regardless of the type of soap manufactured. The increase in the quota, it was explained is being made in order to increase civilian supplies approximately 28 percent, in accordance with the broad program announced September 22. Contrary to the tentative plans announced at that time, however, there is no exemption for soap supplied to public institutions, hospitals or factories.

In addition to the above changes made in the regulation, a number of other revisions are incorporated in the new order. Among the additional changes were the following:—

1. Raises from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds per quarter the minimum exemption under which a manufacturer (in business prior to July 1, 1943) may operate without restriction.
2. Permits the exemption of laundry soap used in contract laundering for the armed forces, the War Shipping Administration, the Maritime Commission and ship operation.
3. Removes paragraph (c)—restrictions on processing and inventories—because controls exercised by other food distribution orders governing individual oils make such provisions in FDO-42 unnecessary.
4. Removes paragraph (d)—prohibited uses of fats and oils—for the same reason (FDO-42 restricts the use of all fats and oils, FDA officials pointed out, and authorizations given under orders governing individual oils do not release users from general provisions of FDO-42.)
5. Revises the method of certification to substantiate the ex-quota use of edible products and soap so that the manufacturer ,instead of the agency) will insert the quantity of fats and oils used. Exemptions from ex-quota are restricted to products actually delivered or under contract to be delivered.

—O-P-D—

Obituaries

A. C. Duncan

A. C. Duncan, manager of Hercules Powder Company's Paper Makers Chemical office in Portland, Oregon, died September 26 in Portland after a brief illness. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Born in Scotland, Mr. Duncan began his apprenticeship in the paper industry at the age of twelve, and later came to this country gaining wide experience in his field in Canada and the United States. In 1914, he joined the Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, Kalamazoo, Mich., as salesman, and remained with it in that capacity when the company was bought by Hercules Powder Company in 1931.

Lt. James L. Fleming, son of P. A. Fleming, formerly connected with the De Soto Oil Company, cottonseed crusher, Memphis, was killed in action recently in the North Africa war zone

Harry T. Johnson, president of the E. A. Clampitt Company, oil well supplies concern, and a director of the Independent Oil Producers Association of Bakersfield, Calif., died in Los Angeles September 28. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mrs. Alice M. McGrew, wife of Edward W. McGrew, assistant secretary of the Sinclair Refining Company, died recently. She was fifty-eight years of age.

J. S. Shingler, long prominent in naval stores production and operations died in Ashburn, Ga., September 30. He was eighty-four years of age.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile Chemicals Moderately Active—Leather Processing Agents Somewhat Quiet—More Tanstuffs Arrive

Textile chemicals were in moderately active demand during the week. Leather processing materials were somewhat duller, reportedly because tanners are limited by the available supply of hides and have comfortable inventories of tanstuffs and chemicals necessary for near future production. Since the previous issue, several importations of myrobalans and quebracho extract were reported to have arrived from abroad.

Among the textile agents, the peroxygens, sodium and hydrogen peroxide were in tight supply, as were the dye reducing agents, sodium formaldehyde sulphoxalate and sodium hydrosulphite. The starches have loosened noticeably, with corn starch production again abreast of demand and new crop potato starch reaching the market in quantity. Turkey red oil is in ample supply, but the other sulphonated oils are scarce. Desizing enzymes are plentiful. The proprietary wetting agents have reached a tight supply condition.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that through October 2 it had made 1,617,394 loans on 3,143,101 bales of 1942-crop cotton. Repayments amounted to 1,128,547 bales. During the week the textile, clothing and leather division of the War Production Board declared that the limited supply of rayon and cotton lining materials makes it imperative that a conservation program in the use of such goods be adopted immediately. Leather and part-leather gloves and mittens, civilian and military, cut during August amounted to 594,310 dozen pairs, of which 490,456 dozen pairs were men's and boys' and 103,854 dozen pairs were women's and children's, according to the Department of Commerce.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.9	271.9	271.9	261.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate. — Supply conditions remain very tight. Allocated by WPB. Quotations firm.

Chrome Acetate.—Call for use on goods for armed services continues rather good. Quotations unchanged.

Enzymes.—In ample supply. Demand for textile desizing somewhat quiet. Food clarification taking satisfactory volume. Market steady.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Supplies have become tighter. Market tone firm.

Soda Formaldehyde Sulphoxalate.—Supplies tight. Quotations firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite.—Active demand keeping material in tight position. Prices unchanged.

Sodium Peroxide.—Use in war production maintains tight market. Quotations firm.

Sulphonated Oils.—Castor oil is now in ample supply. Sulphonated red oil is especially tight. Price schedules show no change.

Wetting Agents.—Use of wetting agents and production facilities for war production limiting amount of such materials available for textile and other normal consuming channels. Market firm.

Dyestuffs

Cochineal.—Inquiry routine in nature. Quotations show no change.

Hypernic.—Shipments to regular consumers sustain prices at ceiling levels.

Indigo. — Occasionally called for. Stocks sufficient. Supplies obtainable from Central America. Prices steady.

Logwood.—Shipments on contract moving at satisfactory rate. Quotations steady at ceiling.

Turmeric.—Powdered material in sufficient supply for all requests. Market steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Demand and supply rather well balanced. Quotations steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Continues in tight supply with producers reluctant to make material because of price ceiling squeeze. The Food Distribution Administration on October 12 cancelled its announcement FSC-1519, dated June 9, 1943, providing for the purchase of dried albumen.

Corn Sugar. — Producers keeping supply slightly ahead of demand. Corn stocks in processors hands being replenished satisfactorily. The War Food Administration reports that during August 129,920 pounds of corn sugar were delivered to shipside for export under lend-lease.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies continue short of demand. Price structure firm.

Starch, Corn.—Moving satisfactorily on current orders. Market steady. The corn grind for domestic use of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other corn derivatives totaled 10,281,142 bushels during September according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. The October 1 corn crop report of the Department of Agriculture indicates that 1943 production will approximate 3,070,605,000 bushels, the third largest crop ever recorded. It is surpassed only by the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels and the big crop of 1920. Present indications are that the 1943 corn crop in Mexico will be about 74,000,000 bushels, which is below current requirements and some 20 percent below the 92,000,000 bushel crop harvested in 1942.

Starch, Potato.—New Maine production coming into trade channels smoothly. Demand active. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Tapioca.—Regular arrivals keeping supplies ample for all requests qualified under limitation order. Prices steady.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—Manpower shortage in production areas continues to restrict extract output. Quotations firm.

Divi-Divi. — Demand tapered off slightly during week. In ample supply. Prices unchanged.

Myrobalans. — Unfavorable price ratio restricts demand. Quotations show no change. Several shipments were reported to have arrived since the previous issue.

Quebracho.—Demand not too heavy because of limitation of hides available for processing by tanners. Price structure steady. Sizable quantities of quebracho extract were reported to have arrived in this country during the week.

Association Meeting

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, New York Section, Downtown Athletic Club, October 22.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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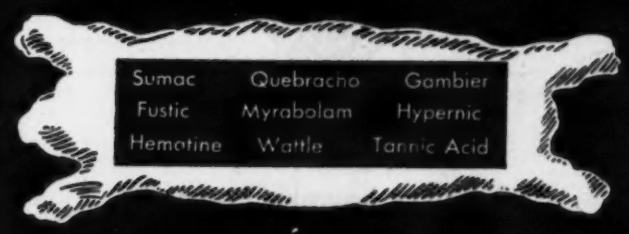

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

War Paint Business Amply Compensating for Retardation of Civilian Operations—Volume Close to 1941's

More than offsetting a seasonal tapering-off of buying operations on civilian account in the paint, varnish and lacquer markets, a flood of government orders for raw materials and finished products in these lines continues to pour in upon the manufacturers through the undiminished awarding of contracts for priming and finishing coatings on warships, airplanes and the innumerable instruments of mechanized warfare and other essential war munitions and also for lend-lease projects.

With private building operations held down to ebbtide levels by the exigencies of the war and with maintenance painting on already-existing structures affording the only sizable field for the application of protective coverings on privately-owned buildings, painting activities of professional contractors on these properties are nearing a conclusion for the Fall season, without having necessitated more than slight replenishments in stocks of ready-mixed paints, raw materials or other painters' supplies.

Aggregate building permit valuations throughout the country during September, according to the latest Dun & Bradstreet report on that subject, were down seasonally from those for August while the drop from those for the corresponding month of last year widened considerably. The total estimated cost of permits for last month in 215 cities amounted to $43,277,998, or 12.9 percent less than those for the preceding month and 22.8 percent below those for September, 1942.

But so vast is the business in war production lines that the combined sales of paint, varnish and lacquer materials are reaching huge aggregates in both quantity and dollar value, bidding fair to exceed for the entire year 1943 the total sales and profits for last year, even if not quite equalling the peaks of the banner year, 1941.

With the exception of linseed oil, further relief has been afforded to the industry from the tight supply situations hitherto prevailing in most of the drying oils, and in several pigments and fillers as well as natural and synthetic resins and casein.

Price Changes

Advanced

Alphapinene, ¾c. per gal.
Casein, Argentine, c. & f., ½c. per lb.
Rosin gum, 1c. to 12c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Almost alone among the nonferrous metals to exhibit continuing adequacy of supply available for nonmilitary as well as war production purposes, pig lead is still procurable without restrictions by lead oxidizers and other pigment makers, at the same price schedules as hitherto. For the week October 8-15, quotations for pig lead have remained at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although domestic production and imports of zinc ores are reported larger than in 1941, the banner year of the paint industry, the supply situation in zinc slabs continues exceedingly tight, with the limitation on their use and that of zinc dust, recently imposed by the War Production Board, holding down their employment to 15 percent of the 1941 base period, instead of the previously imposed limits of 75 percent, on prime Western material, used for galvanizing, and 50 percent in higher grades. While these limitations now serve to keep production and requirements fairly well balanced, it is feared in some quarters that, if military demands are further increased, even this balance can not be maintained. Meanwhile, zinc oxidizers and corroders can obtain plenty of zinc ores but must have priorities to purchase slabs. Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week October 8-15 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Makers of pigments are now supplied with enough bodied linseed oil to satisfy their immediate needs and are also assured of a nearby further easing of the hitherto tight situation in pure linseed oil through the recent heavy arrivals of new crop seed and oil from Argentina and the confidently expected release by the War Food Administration of a considerable quantity of the oil now being held by that bureau in a contingent lend-lease account. But they are still experiencing some difficulty in procuring satisfactory containers for the pigments which they are shipping, chiefly to paint mixers and also, in lesser quantities, to dealers. In most instances, they are having recourse to fiber drums and cans as replacements for steel drums and tinplate and terneplate cans, with only partly satisfactory results.

Blue Lead. — Although the lion's share of offerings continues to be taken up by war production contractors, there is still a fair-sized shipment of this pigment to non-military use paint mixers, albeit buying by dealers is seasonally waning.

Lead Titanate.—A moderate volume of buying continues to be reported for civilian account but the bulk of the business now being transacted is with military production interests.

Litharge.—An adequate supply prevails—sufficient for filling both military and civilian account orders.

Lithopone.—Continues in brisk demand from war production contractors but in steadily lessening request from civilian paint mixers.

Orange Mineral.—Government buying still constitutes the bulk of the purchasing movement, but there is also some show of interest on the part of non-essential-to-the-war product manufacturers.

Red Lead.—A fair-sized volume of business is still being carried on in this pigment for both military and civilian accounts, with war production contractors continuing to absorb the major portion of the offerings.

Titanium Dioxide.—Production, although steadily enlarging, is still lagging behind the clamorous demands of consumers, with the result that deliveries continue belated. The long-awaited War Production Board order for regulating distribution is seemingly in a state of flux, but hopes are expressed by producers that an agreement will be reached whereby WPB, while arranging for allocation of the material required in meeting war production needs, will exempt the supply remaining after these priority needs have been met and permit sup-

Association Meetings:—

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, October 22 and 23.

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices begnning on page 9

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pliers to distribute this civilian-use material to greatest advantage.

White Lead.—Still in light inquiry from civilian use paint makers but in unabatedly keen demand from war production contractors.

Zinc Oxides.—Leaded zinc oxide continues to move freely into consuming channels, despite the restrictions imposed on shipments of lead-free zinc oxide in quantities of more than a ton. To date, WPB has not specified any fixed percentage of lead-free oxide production which should be set aside, each month, as outlined in its General Preference Order M-11-a, to be made deliverable only upon its express direction, and it may be that this endeavor to revive a producers' pool may not be resorted to. So, American process oxides are still being taken up in moderate quantities, but French process material is restricted in its movement by the requirement for obtaining priorities for the purchase of zinc slabs. Market continues firm throughout.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A steady movement is noted in both Canadian and domestic materials into consuming channels. Market firm.

Barytes.—Continues in fair inquiry. Prices well maintained.

Chalk. — Moderate interest still manifested in this material. Supplies sufficient for current demand. Tone steady.

Charcoal.—Awaiting establishment of price ceilings for softwood charcoal commensurate with those fixed some time ago on hardwood material, producers of the former are still selling their output, but only when compelled to fill priority orders, at prices reflecting the highs of March, 1942. Market strong.

China Clay.—In fair request. Prices well maintained.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Routine movement continues to be reported in this filler. No change in price structure.

Gypsum.—In light but unceasing inquiry. Tone steady.

Mica.—Good demand noted from the paint trade for both waterground and dry-ground grades, with a strong preference shown for the pulverized type of water-ground material. Prices strongly held. Some additional arrivals of block and splittings recorded.

Talc.—Fair amount of interest continues to be shown in all grades, with producers of both coarse and fine fibrous material fast catching up, with reasonably prompt deliveries, on orders now on their books. No decision yet announced by OPA on proposed fixing of price ceilings to replace those based on MPR 188.

Whiting. — Continuing its steady movement into consuming channels. Tone firm throughout the entire list.

Driers

Stearates continue to lead in point of popularity with paint makers and some producers reporting that they are booked up with orders for several months to come. There is also a moderate demand for palmitates,

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Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
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*Trade Mark U.S. Pat. Off.

oleates and linoleates and a fair-sized call for resinates and tallates. Soyates, alone, appear to be lagging behind in the movement into consuming channels but, even in these driers, there is still a moderate inquiry.

Naval Stores

A firm tone continued to prevail in Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week. Further advances occurred in rosin and the price of turpentine recovered a fraction loss that occurred late in the previous week. Trade in rosin was still active. Transactions in some grades would apparently have been larger than they were but for the lack of adequate offerings. Supplies of the pale descriptions were still scarce. Sentiment in trade circles regarding the outlook for rosin remained bullish despite the material increase in prices recorded in recent weeks. In the soap industry consumption of rosin is expected to be increased by the expanded production program and the increased percentage of rosin used in the manufacture of soap. A further strengthening of the statistical position of rosin continued to be noted through decreases in stocks of all grades in primary centers and at interior points as well as in government holdings. Production in the woods has decreased at a more noticeable rate than usual during the past few weeks owing to abnormally low temperatures for this period of the year, and in some quarters there is a tendency to further scale down estimates of production for the current season.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business September 30, 1943:—

Crop year	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	61,704	.....
drums	12,127	.....
1939—barrels	8,165	.....
drums	11,623	.....
1940—barrels	.....	.....
drums	108,641	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	93,917	.....
1942—barrels	235,779	152,366
drums	.....	.....
1943—barrels	.....	75,073
drums	51,453	.....
Totals	583,409	227,439

Turpentine.—There was not much snap to business in turpentine in the local market last week but reports were current of some increase in the request for small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment. The tone was firm.

Savannah, Oct. 15.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon Cents.	Bulk gallon Sales.	Drums Receipts.	Drums Shipments.	Drums On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	67½	1,200	126	190	43,630
Tuesday*	..	...	...	...	...
Wednesday	67½	4,200	164	...	43,794
Thursday	67½	800	53	2	43,845
Friday	67¾	2,800	66	188	43,723

* No trading.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Turpentine inquiry better. Five-drum lots, 80c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 85c.; single drums, 83c.; single barrels, 88c.

Rosin.—Business in rosin in local quarters continued to be reported as good last week, and the course of prices was upward in company with the trends in primary centers where offerings were generally light or moderate.

Savannah, Oct. 15.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per 100 lbs. in drums—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.09	...	$3.09	$3.09	$3.09
D	...	3.38	...	3.40	3.40	3.40
E	...	3.98	...	3.98	3.98	3.98
F	...	4.02	...	4.02	4.02	4.02
G	...	4.02	...	4.03	4.03	4.03
H	...	4.02	...	4.03	4.03	4.03
I	...	4.03	...	4.04	4.04	4.04
K	...	4.20	...	4.19	4.18	4.17
M	...	4.23	...	4.22	4.21	4.21
N	...	4.30	...	4.30	4.30	4.30
WG	...	4.84	...	4.88	4.90	4.90
WW	...	5.25	...	5.30	5.30	5.30
X	...	5.25	...	5.30	5.30	5.30
Sales	...	500	...	373	102	133
Receipts	...	176	...	458	98	316
Shipments	...	...	...	1,476	680	576
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	61,627

* No trading.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Demand for rosin is holding up well. Five-drum lots, B grade, $4.70 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.70; M grade, $5.84; W.W. grade, $6.69.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Demand steady and output moving in a liberal volume into consuming channels in various industries.

Tar.—Contract deliveries apparently absorbing bulk of production, leaving spot supplies light.

Tar Oil.—Steady movement into consuming channels on contracts previously placed. New business good.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Moving in moderate volume. Prices well maintained.

Bone Blacks. — Paint trade still manifesting fair interest in these blacks. Prices firmly held throughout the somewhat limited list of offerings.

Carbon Blacks.—Despite a slowdown in the hitherto hugely increasing volume of sales of furnace grades to producers of auto tires made from synthetic rubber, in the face of a considerably amplified productive capacity devoted to the making of this line of blacks, there has been a further lowering of inventories embracing all varieties of carbon blacks within the past month. It is now estimated that stocks on hand, as of September 30, will show a reduction of fully 800,000 pounds from those recorded at the end of August, as shipments for last month have again run well in excess of total production—for the fourth consecutive month. The retardation of the movement of furnace blacks to synthetic rubber interests, who had hitherto been progressively large buyers of these blacks, has been attributable to a lag in the conversion of synthetic rubber into tires, in whose composition these blacks are most extensively used. Takings of channel blacks by the paint industry, while steadily mounting, are still considerably below those of two years ago.

Graphite.—Continues moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint trade. The recently issued amendment to Order M-61 has had no reflection in the market for this material.

Iron Blues.—Continue in keen demand on both war production and civilian-use accounts. Market stable.

Lithol Toners.—A slow but steady movement is still recorded in these materials. Prices well maintained.

Vermilions.—Only a light business, in the filling of replacement orders, is now reported, although the hitherto tight supply situation in mercury has recently been relieved to the extent of permitting much more sizable production.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol.—Demand continues heavy. A price stabilization plan, resembling a pricing pool, is soon to be put in operation by the Defense Supplies Corporation. Reportedly it will assure all consumers of similar treatment, while producers will continue to receive the same relative income from their sales. The plan does not involve any subsidies by the government. Details of the plan appear in the news columns of this issue.

Cellulose Acetate.—Production reported as fully sold. Shipments orderly under WPB allocation. Quotations firm.

Ethyl Cellulose.—Demand continues active. Market tone steady.

Nitrocellulose. — Supplies ample. Use somewhat limited by shortages of solvents. Quotations steady.

Shellac

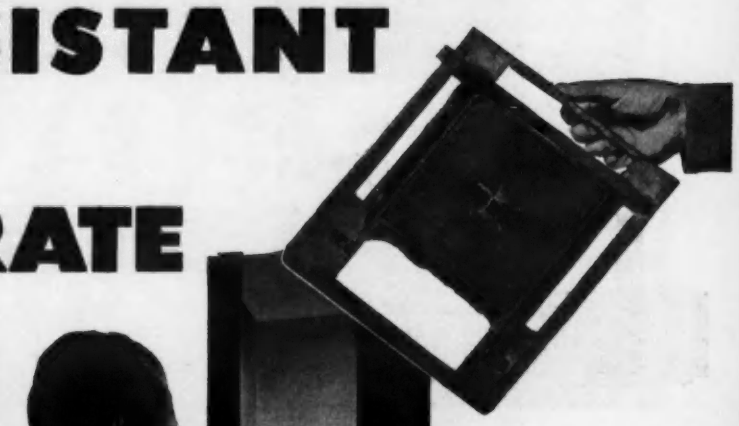
Reports from the primary market give a somewhat obscured picture of shellac exports over the fiscal year, 1943-42, as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The 1943-42 period was expressed in terms of values, the

CAMOUFLAGE GARNISH CLOTH MADE

FIRE-RESISTANT

WITH

ZINC BORATE



Shown above is a typical result of a flame test on Osnaburg Garnish cloth—when Zinc Borate-3167 is used in the impregnating compound.

The use of Zinc Borate-3167 in the impregnating compound for Osnaburg garnish cloth permits this cloth to meet the Army specification* for flame resistance. When tested in the accepted device, shown here, the diameter of the burned area must not exceed 2½ inches. Formulated with the proper ingredients, Zinc Borate-3167 efficiently depresses afterglow and minimizes charring and burning.

The New Jersey Zinc Company's Zinc Borate-3167 (containing a maximum of 1% water soluble salts) is now in wide commercial use in fire-retardant compounds of the weather-resistant type. It is a fine impalpable powder (99% through 325 mesh screen) and is easily dispersed in the usual fire-proofing vehicles. It also has a mild fungistatic action.

If you would like to learn more about results obtained with Zinc Borate-3167 in camouflage net and garnish cloth compounds, as well as in other uses—write to the Development Products Division of The New Jersey Zinc Company for samples and further information.

**Specification E. B. P. No. 396, Engineer Board, U. S. Army.*

ZINC BORATE-3167 NOW AVAILABLE IN CARLOAD QUANTITIES!

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET (New Jersey Zinc) NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

total being 28,902,000 rupees as compared with 49,174,000 rupees in the previous fiscal year. No figures concerning the quantity exported, either in maunds or pounds, were provided, probably because shellac is one of the important war materials of strategic value. The local market was one of strong consumption and it is certain that the quantity available for consumption over a not too-long period of time, will seldom be consumed in other than industries essential to the war program. The market for substitutes is wide open for successful products and some excellent achievements in the production of such products have been recorded.

Synthetic Resins

The recent easing of hitherto tight supply situation in ester gum and several other resinous materials in which castor oil is an important component, through the freeing of that oil to civilian use for the remainder of this year, and possibly for a longer period, together with the recent granting of more liberal allocations of phenolic and acrylic resin compounds, has already revived and intensified buying interest in several directions in the market for synthetic resins. But there is so far little improvement in the distribution of maleic resins because of their recent inclusion in the groups under strict allocation control.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—A further tightening of the supply situation is noted in the market for these gums and the movement, although undiminished in volume, is becoming decidely "spotty." Prices continue well maintained throughout the list.

Copal.—Buying interest in Congo copal is holding up well, with varnish makers and manufacturers of emulsion resin paints continuing to make fairly sizable purchases. Although it has lately been suggested that there might be some diminution of this purchasing movement in these natural resins, with the recent easing of raw materials used in the making of ester gum and numerous synthetic resins and an expected expansion of production in these materials, no such result has yet been noted. Supplies of the Congo resins have been built up by recent arrivals to the extent that they now suffice for current requirements.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Two additional arrivals at New York from Argentina—one of 20,493 bags, or approximately 1,352½ tons and the other of 10,918 bags, or about 720½ tons—making a total of 2,073 tons of this material and swelling the grand total of recent arrivals from South America to 8,874 tons, have come close to surfeiting the local market for casein temporarily.

This sudden transition from famine to feast, and the general recognition of the fact that the season of heaviest production in Argentina is now at hand, has had the natural result of weakening the price structure for imported casein, to the extent of another half cent per pound, making the new quotation of most importers on Argentine casein 11½c. per pound, cost and freight, equivalent with import duty of 2¾c. and insurance charges of a cent per pound added, to a delivered price of 15¼c. At the close of lost week, some importers changed their method of quoting to an f.o.b. basis and offered new material at 10½c. per pound, f.o.b. Buenos Aires.

The import permits originally granted, amounting to about 8,500 tons, have now been utilized in full and from the additional permits for 6,000 tons subsequently issued, those for about 5,626 tons remain to be exercised.

Domestic production, long inadequate for current requirements, is reported by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics to have recorded a precipitate drop in the midsummer season, having reached in August only 1,700,000 pounds, or 43 percent below that for the corresponding month of last year and 66 percent under the monthly average of the last five years. Domestic reserves, also, have been and still are unusually light. The relatively few sales of acid-precipitated casein of domestic production made during the period in question, and also recently made, have been at the price ceiling range of 24c.-24¾c. per pound, established by OPA last June.

Glues.—Appalling shortages in raw materials and manpower in the factories are keeping production down and the market exceedingly tight for both hide and bone glues. There has been no easing of conditions by latest arrivals of 1,021 bales of gluestock or a sizable total of bones, including 17,570 bags of "rejects," 2,320 bags of shinbones, 3,128 bags of industrial grades and 4,160 bags of unclassified material, the bulk of which is suitable only, and generally designed for, the making of edible gelatine and gelatine films—not for glue production.

—O-P-D—

Bartlett with Nuodex

A. E. Bartlett has become associated with the Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., as director of sales service. Mr. Bartlett received the degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering from Lafayette College in 1935, majoring in theology. He received his early training in the principles of formulating surface coating materials in the Philadelphia laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

In 1941 Mr. Bartlett became a member of the technical staff of the Fuchs & Lang Division of General Printing Ink Corporation, resigning as chief chemist of the general industrial finishes division of that corporation to join the Nuodex Company.

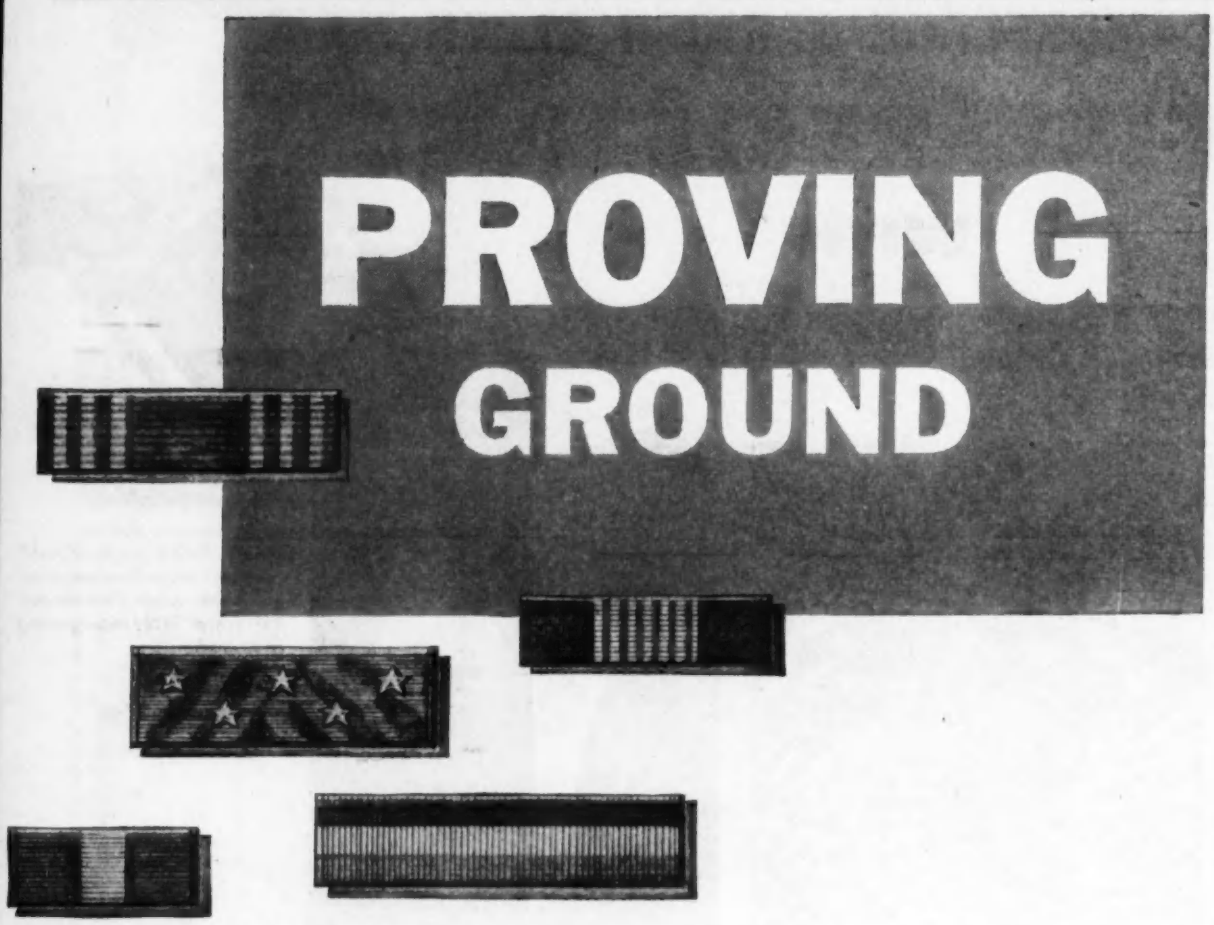
—O-P-D—

New England Paint Club Elects Officers

New England Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association at its annual meeting at the Winchester Country Club, October 14 elected to its presidency, Lyndon B. Burnham. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Charles L. Raffi of Raffi & Swanson, Inc.; secretary-treasurer, J. Ralph Stout.

Rubber Div. Chairman

Dr. Harold Gray, technical supervisor of the tire division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been elected chairman of the rubber division of the American Chemical Society for the year 1943-44. He succeeds Dr. John T. Blake, chief chemist of the Simplex Wire & Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass.



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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Keep Buying War Bonds

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Use in September Increased to 259,443 Barrels—Flaxseed Crop Estimate Reduced

Small-lot transactions were still the rule in the market here for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week, so far as new business was concerned, and the movement of such quantities was apparently lighter than in the previous week. Shipments on contracts were steady and liberal and in no case was there any pressure of supplies of spot material. Quotations were well maintained throughout the list and the prevailing tone continued firm.

Harvesting of oilseed crops appeared to be making rapid progress under favorable weather conditions. Operations at the oil mills were reported as active, but scarcity of offerings of new crop oil continued to be noted in primary centers although open market supplies of linseed oil showed a further increase.

The monthly report from the Census Bureau showed a moderate increase in the consumption of refined cottonseed oil during September but the figures were considerably smaller than for the same month last year. The October government flaxseed crop estimate was about 3,000,000 bushels smaller than in the previous month owing to excessive rainfall but the indications still point to a record production.

The ending of the menhaden fishing season in Chesapeake waters at an unusually early date was reported last week. According to an official report, the herring season in Alaska was very favorable, the catch for the year showing an increase of 130 percent over 1942 and the oil production being about double that of last season. The percentage of fats and oils permitted in the manufacture of soaps and other products was increased in an official order effective October 14.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	195.4	195.4	191.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady movement to local and other buyers. Consumption expected to increase as a result of the removal of allocations. Market firm.

Corn.—Good inquiry, crude and refined. Offerings light on spot. Corn crop estimated October 1 at 3,055,605,000 bushels, against 3,175,164,000 bushels last year. An importation was reported of 374,575 kilos of corn oil.

Cottonseed.—Offerings light and inadequate for demand, which continues active for salad and cooking oils. Producers sold ahead. Market firm.

Olive.—Offerings still light, imported and domestic, and market quiet. Ceiling prices prevailed. The October 1 condition of California olives was 60 percent, the same as a year ago. Growing conditions during September were generally favorable.

Peanut.—Quiet here in absence of increased offerings. Crude firm in primary centers. Peanut production estimated October 1 at 2,765,090,000 pounds. This estimate exceeds 1942 production by about 25 percent. Harvesting generally well advanced or completed.

Perilla.—Supplies closely cleaned up here and market nominal.

Soybean.—Firm with offerings light and inquiry good. The soybean crop was estimated October 1 at 206,868,000 bushels, against 208,763,000 a month earlier and 209,559,000 bushels last year. Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 were estimated at 4,937,000 bushels, or 2.4 percent of the 1942 production. Deliveries of soybeans for export or lend-lease account during August were 5,006,400 bushels, making a total since January 1 of 42,376,320 bushels.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Los Angeles, Oct. 13.—Trading in vegetable oils was as active as supplies would permit. Castor, prime cold pressed.—Quoted at 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound in drums, plus drum cost. Chinawood.—A few stocks still on hand in San Francisco. Quoted at 38½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Cottonseed, bleachable.—Quoted at 14.14c. per pound in tankcars. Soybean.—At 12.65c. per pound in tankcars.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed quotations were irregular within narrow limits.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—Very favorable weather helped threshing operations over a wide area of the northwest and flaxseed poured into the local market. About 85 to 90 percent of the total was applied on arrive contracts so the actual cash market was a narrow affair. Because of heavy applications on the arrive contracts crushers lowered their bids on spot offerings but found themselves in competition with shorts who wanted to cover undelivered arrive flax. This held the market up for several days. Later bids were lowered again but diversion point demand perked up due to the fact that more boats were expected for delivery of seed down the lakes.

A factor in the cash flax market this year is the changing back to linseed oil production by Edgewater mills, which have been operating on soybeans. This means a broader demand for northwestern flaxseed offerings and now that the weather is taking a change for the worse again heavy pressure will subside and a steadier market seems in the offing. Elevator weightmasters finally accepted terms offered them by the state railroad and warehouse commission so there will be no strike and interference with traffic.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$2.97	$2.95½	$2.97¾
Monday	2.97	2.95	2.98
Tuesday	...	...	...
Wednesday	2.97	2.94	2.96½
Thursday	2.97	2.93¾	2.96¾
Friday	2.97	2.92½	2.96

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This wk.	1,272,000	1,905,000	57,000	100,200
Since Sept. 1.	11,336,500	8,290,100	846,500	825,200

Buenos Aires, Oct. 15.—No flaxseed offerings. Rosio quotes $2 per bushel against $2.07⅝ last Friday. Exports this week 264,000 bushels to the United States, 768,000 to the United Kingdom and 161,000 to Spain. Visible supply 17,717,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Supplies were still limited here and the market was quiet and steady.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—The government has notified the linseed meal trade that it must reserve 20 percent of its output for the CCC on thirty days' notice. The order was dated October 1, but so far no notice to withhold supplies has been received.

Crushers have virtually every pound of their prospective output of the next 60 days sold and all of them have plenty of shipping instructions on hand. The output is heavy and so is the out movement. As the weather turns colder the demand becomes more aggressive. Quotations remain at the ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	12,840,000	10,540,000
Since Sept. 1	74,500,000	70,380,000

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations were narrower and the tone of the market appeared to be steadier than recently.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Local oil quotations were maintained at the ceilings. There was a fair movement on contracts here but new business was quiet, consumers and dealers still being disposed to await further developments. Importations were reported here of 4,889,382 kilos and 11,224 bags of flaxseed and 879,931 kilos of linseed oil. The October 1 government estimate put the flaxseed crop at 51,486,000 bushels, against 54,720,000 bushels in September.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.—Broad demand for linseed oil but the quota system is interfering with civilian trade right along. Output is heavy as mills are operating at full capacity and shipping instructions are still piled up ahead of the crushers. A few tankcars were cancelled by the government last week, but latest reports indicate a better shipping situation at the seaboard so lease-lend officials are furnishing their shipping instructions in better volume.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,560,000	6,650,000
Since Sept. 1	44,320,000	33,300,000

Los Angeles, Oct. 13.—Recent government purchasing of linseed oil within the state tends to keep storage supplies down to a minimum. Tanks, 14.5c. per pound.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 14.5c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.5c.; drums, less car lots, 15.9c.

Cottonseed Oil

Offerings were lacking in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures and stagnation continued to prevail. The crude oil situation underwent little change. Offerings continued light in all sections and only scattered transactions were reported at ceiling prices. Weather conditions were generally favorable for picking and ginning. An importation was reported of 395,611 kilos of cottonseed oil. The monthly report from the Census Bureau indicated that consumption of refined oil during September was 259,443 barrels. This compared with 238,348 barrels in the previous month and 309,842 in the same month last year. The visible supply increased 557,100 barrels during September against an increase of 475,000 barrels in September last year. Total visible at close of September 1,238,000 barrels, against 1,168,700 barrels last year. Deliveries for export on lend-lease account during August included 79,870,100 pounds of lard, 13,786,090 pounds of margarin, and 2,641,580 pounds of shortening.

Prices as follows:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.43
May	....	....	14.00@14.45
December	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Southern advices reported a firm situation in all sections, with demand urgent and supplies limited.

Memphis, Oct. 15.—Crude cottonseed oil sales continue light and scattered. Most buyers claim purchases thus far this season far behind last year. Cottonseed meal demand still urgent. Mills reluctant sellers except in truck lots to seed shippers. Weather favorable for cotton picking and ginning.

Atlanta, Oct. 13.—Oil mills are well advanced with crushing. Harvesting of cotton and peanuts, under favorable weather conditions, has been concluded or is nearing the finish throughout the Southeast.

Fatty Acids

A steady and well-distributed inquiry was noted for fatty acids last week. Producers in some cases are still sold ahead. Quotations were generally well maintained and the prevailing tone was firm.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots.

Fish Oils

Herring.—According to reports from Alaska the herring catch for the season just ended was 84,323,250 pounds, against 36,602,250 pounds last year. Production of oil this year 1,644,142 gallons, against 829,230 gallons last year.

Menhaden.—Movement of refined oil apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities to fill the current requirements of consumers. Firm at ceiling prices.

Baltimore, Oct. 13.—Lower Chesapeake Bay menhaden fishermen have decided to end the season owing to the unfavorable weather and other conditions under which the companies have been operating. This is about a month earlier than in other years. Lewes plants are idle. One New Jersey plant is still operating. Fishing continues in Florida. North Carolina factories are preparing to intercept the fish as they move South.

Sardine.—Refined oil supplies below normal. Fair contract movement. New business quiet. Ceiling prices continued to prevail with the tone of the market firm.

Los Angeles, Oct. 13.—Southern California's sardine fishing and reduction season, started here on October 1, is progressing satisfactorily, according to preliminary check-ups in the industry and is about even with last year. Meanwhile, the recent heavy fishing operations off San Francisco Bay have swelled the state totals up and over the take of a year ago, according to the latest bulletin issued by the California Sardine Products Institute. As of October 2, 178,746 tons of fish had been turned in at California plants, against 145,307 tons as of a year ago October 1. Meanwhile, fish oil prices remain steady at the 66.75c. per gallon ceiling but with few offerings.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Offerings still light and market quiet so far as new business was concerned though inquiries numerous. Market firm.

Lard.—Fairly active inquiry here for cash product. Spot supplies generally light. Tone firm.

Tallow.—No material change in situation from supply standpoint, spot product still being scarce. Ceiling prices prevailed. Deliveries of edible tallow for export on lend-lease account during August were 2,600,594 pounds, making a total since January 1 of 16,104,671 pounds.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Tight supplies continue in tallows and greases. White grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Inquiries reported numerous for common and neutral. Supplies under allocation. Market firm.

Lard.—All grades apparently in light supply on spot. Inquiry good. Tone firm.

Neatsfoot.—Supplies still light and inadequate for demand, which continues good.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Limited supplies and skimpy offerings are continuing in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Substantial arrivals of carnauba and bees waxes were reported during the past week. During the period, 6,067 bags of carnauba were laid down on the docks, and information of further quantities in port and to be unloaded suggested that the week was one of the most important over a considerable length of time. As to beeswax arrivals, the score was 1,481 bags. The understanding is that these imports had been well sold into consumption prior to arrival and it is doubted that much if any carnauba will be left for dealers' reserves after contract commitments have been met.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Crushings Up

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to September 30, 1943, and 1942, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	—Tons— 1943	1942
Receipts	1,549,263	1,260,055
Crushed	638,177	625,322
On hand Sept. 30	1,001,422	716,661

Crude Oil

	—Pounds— 1943	1942
Produced	192,871,000	190,852,000
Shipped	146,175,000	142,248,000
On hand Sept. 30	80,894,000	92,203,000

Refined Oil

	—Pounds— 1943	1942
Produced	118,290,000	116,180,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Sept. 30	126,588,000	174,459,000

Cake and Meal

	—Tons— 1943	1942
Produced	288,576	207,205
Shipped	258,606	312,944
On hand Sept. 30	48,512	144,361

Hulls

	—Tons— 1943	1942
Produced	151,939	181,631
Shipped	132,879	134,444
On hand Sept. 30	31,024	63,499

Linters

	—Bales— 1943	1942
Produced	190,036	181,631
Shipped	147,252	126,943
On hand Sept. 30	178,711	97,983

—O-P-D—

Flaxseed Crop Estimate For October Reduced

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of October 1 of the 1943 flaxseed crop was 51,486,000 bushels. This compares with an estimate a month earlier of 54,720,000 bushels. The production in 1942 was 40,060,000 bushels. The decline in production last month was due mainly to excess moisture and weedy condition of fields in esevarl States, especially Minnesota. Most of the threshing is now completed with little lowering of quality.

Details of the October 1 estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	—Bushels— Yield per acre	Indicated production
Illinois	12.0	168,000
Michigan	8.0	40,000
Wisconsin	11.0	132,000
Minnesota	8.5	15,045,000
Iowa	11.0	3,311,000
Missouri	5.0	95,000
North Dakota	8.0	14,696,000
South Dakota	8.5	5,142,000
Nebraska	8.0	88,000
Kansas	7.0	2,051,000
Oklahoma	7.0	329,000
Texas	7.7	285,000
Montana	8.5	4,768,000
Idaho	10.0	30,000
Wyoming	4.3	14,000
Arizona	21.0	483,000
Washington	12.0	24,000
Oregon	13.0	65,000
California	16.0	4,720,000
United States	8.8	51,486,000

—O-P-D—

Procter & Gamble Names McElroy Vice Pres.

Neil H. McElroy has been elected as a director and vice-president in charge of advertising and promotion for the Procter & Gamble Company. Frederick V. Geier, president of Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, also was elected director.

—O-P-D—

Gowdy Forms Company

T. F. Gowdy, formerly with Elbert & Co., has established his own company under the name of the T. F. Gowdy Company as dealers in chemicals, oils, fats and waxes with offices in 2 Broadway, this city. Mr. Gowdy has been affiliated with the chemical and oil industry for the past twenty-five years.

—O-P-D—

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Richard P. Brown Named Deputy Director of WPB

Richard P. Brown, chairman of the board of the Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, Pa., and vice-president of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., has been named deputy director of the War Production Board, Third Region. For the past eighteen months Mr. Brown had been serving as regional consultant to the Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Burrell Co. Elects

G. A. Burrell has been elected president of the Burrell Technical Supply Company, dealer in and manufacturer of scientific laboratory apparatus and reagent chemicals, Pittsburgh, Pa. Other officers elected were:—G. H. Burrell, vice-president and general manager, C. S. Steenson, secretary and treasurer.

Coated Abrasive Industry Advisers Named

OPD Washington Bureau

A Coated Abrasive Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. Government presiding officer is Franz T. Stone; Committee members are George Balcom, of Abrasive Products, Inc., South Braintree, Mass.; James Jackson, of the Mid-West Abrasive Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Bush, of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles Knupfer, of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; H. M. Elliot, of the Behr-Manning Corporation, Troy, N. Y.; George Manning, of Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Gallaher, of the Clover Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Conn.; Austin H. Porter, of the Wilmington Abrasive Works, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Scientific Mobilization Supported by Wallace

—*Continued from page 3*

porations and cartels. This control has already barred small business from many of our industrial developments. Small business cannot support the large and costly laboratories which are necessary for modern industrial research.

I know full well that there are great fields of necessary research which cannot and should not be entrusted to the sole control of private companies whose primary aim and responsibility is to further the interest of their stockholders.

Government sponsorship of research is proposed in the Kilgore bill which proposes to clothe the office of scientific and technical mobilization with wide powers to finance and encourage scientific developments and to carry out such projects itself. It also would have authority to mobolize scientific and technical manpower and in time of war to take patent rights and licenses necessary for proper prosecution of the war.

The Vice-President not only agreed that there should be a central technological authority of the Federal government, but added:—

Every business and institution should have full access to all patents and research findings which have been developed at government expense. The Congress has provided large sums of money which are being poured into Federal, university, and industrial laboratories. It is the intention of the Congress that this money be spent for the benefit of the general public, not for the exclusive benefit of a few corporations.

Likewise these enemy patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian should become the property of the Federal government and be made available to all business.

Mr. Wallace also advocated every State's having a technical information center to distribute information and to initiate local research projects.

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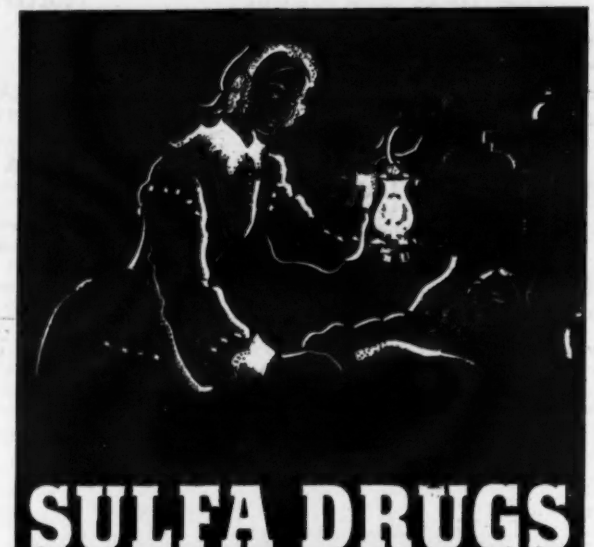

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Import Prospects Brighter for North African Crude Tartar —Price and Sales Routine Established

Unceasing activity was maintained at high, even record high, levels by the equally unceasing requirements that originate in and are constantly stimulated by the constant calls for more and more production and products needed that the war program may not falter. Prices remained stabilized and undertones were strong at practically all points.

During the week, Portugal gave the United Nations military and naval bases in the Portuguese overseas islands. Should Germany resent the Portuguese action to the point of making war on Portugal, the result might be a fogging of commercial relationships between Portugal as a country for export trade with the United States and would probably mean that Spanish ports would come temporarily under German control. The drug and fine chemicals market uses some Portuguese and Spanish raw materials.

During the period, the Department of Commerce said that the Department of State was negotiating with the French commission governing North Africa for adoption of a plan that would restore trade through private enterprises with financial affairs being controlled by the United States Commercial Company. The State Department immediately said that its "tentative plan" for resumption of United States import trade with North Africa through the agency of the USCC had been completed and was functioning for at least one industry. Though not stated officially, this industry might well be the tartar product industry of the United States which is now known to be acting as a unit through the Tartaric Raw Materials Company in conjunction with USCC for the transport of North African crude tartar to the United States.

Lend-lease operation figures for August were available and except in the vitamin field, transactions were sizable. Reports of both the War Food Administration and the Food Distribution operations on deliveries to shipside and purchases, respectively, appear in the reports below.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	237.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Ascorbic.—According to the latest statement of the Food Distribution Administration, that body made no lend-lease purchases in August. However, the War Food Administration delivered at shipside for export 2,437 pounds of powder and 22,025,000 tablets of the material. On October 1, FDA bought 1,473,728 ounces at 90c. per ounce.

Acid, Citric.—In the month of August, the Food Distribution Administration bought 181,040 pounds of granular material. Also in that month the War Food Administration delivered at shipside for export 126,596 pounds of acid in granular form.

Acid, Diacetone Gulosonic. — The Food Distribution Administration made no purchases in August, but the War Food Administration delivered 1,543 pounds at shipside for export.

Acid, Tartaric.—Progress of a definite sort is reported concerning getting crude material from French North Africa to the United States. The importation will be a joint operation by four makers of acid in this country and will be the result of joint negotiations conducted by a Federal agency and an American company acting for the manufacturers. The material is badly needed here and it is believed that special efforts toward expedition of transportation will continue more actively than ever.

Alcohol.—From reports in hand it appears that foreign-made alcohol is likely to play an increasingly important part in the alcohol consuming industries of this country. Goods may be brought in from Puerto Rico, where substantial quantities are said to be in store, and Cuban sugar and molasses makers are turning to Cuban distilleries to work up their products into alcohol for sale to the United States. Comment among some whisky distilleries in this country and who now make alcohol but no whisky has even suggested that some of this Cuban alcohol may induce a return to the liquor bootlegging of prohibition days, emphasizing the idea as an almost certainty if the excise tax on alcohol is sharply raised in the forthcoming revenue bill while, at the same time, the whisky makers here are not permitted to make whisky to restore a balance of stocks which has been upset by the decrease in whisky reserves. Apparently Cuba is to make alcohol. If so, it would seem more valuable as a war program raw material than as an alleviator of growing thirsts.

Argols.—Progress toward getting known stocks of crude tartar now in French Morocco to the United States is reported. American manufacturers are represented by the Tartaric Raw Materials Company while the Federal government operates through the United States Commercial Company. The goods are still in North Africa, but the price has been agreed upon and finances arranged. It is understood that the price lines up with the present quotations for goods ex Spanish ports.

Butyl Alcohol.—Active production well taken up and the need of consumers shows no decrease. Activity in the Chicago corn market shows farmers offering old crop corn on fair scale and about 150,000 bushels were due there. Government owned stocks reported reduced to about one million bushels. Two cars, testing 27.4 to 28.4 percent moisture sold at from 90½c. to 92c. per bushel. A price stabilization plan is expected to be put into operation soon by the Defense Supplies Corporation. The details of the plan appear elsewhere in this issue but in effect it is a pricing pool that gives assurance to consumers that they all are being treated alike while the producers continue to receive the same relative income from sales even though such a system was not set up. The plan involves no subsidy by the government.

Castor Oil.—With distribution control raised for the next three months, it is believed that there will be a substantial rise in consumption of the excellent production possible now that raw material stocks have been built high. Further importations of beans totaled 3,196,200 pounds last week, bringing the total since January 1 last to 211,328,550 pounds. Also; 306 drums and 207,000 kilos of oil came in. Bureau of the Census reports on factory operations, and also on factory and warehouse stocks show the following figures for August: Production, No. 1 crude, 7,818,000 pounds; consumption, 2,547,000 pounds; stocks, 30,467,000 pounds; No. 3 crude, production, 2,451,000 pounds; consumption, 2,504,000 pounds; stocks, 5,172,000 pounds; dehydrated, production, 609,000 pounds; consumption, 829,000 pounds; stocks, 7,198,000 pounds.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Orders and prospective orders for castor oil are reported moderately good. Prices are: Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Codliver Oil.—August production totaled 363,000 pounds. Consumption was 828,000 pounds; stocks were 10,408,000 pounds. Figures are from the Bureau of the Census and are based on factory operations and factory as well as warehouse stocks.

Corn Syrup.—Purchases on September 30 and made by the Food Distribution Administration totaled 990,540 pounds of unmixed material. The prices paid on six lots comprising the purchase were, $3.156, $3.21, $3.32 (2 lots), $3.35, and $3.46 per 100 pounds and the production points were Kansas City, Mo., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Keokuk, Ia.

Fishliver Oils.—In August, the War Food Administration delivered at shipside for export 12,783 pounds of this material. The market holds strong in price at all points.

Los Angeles, Oct. 13.—No change in the position of fish liver oils. Situation steady with prices generally at ceiling levels. Oil around the 100,000-unit range is named at 20c. per million units.

Gelatin.—The War Food Administration in August delivered 456 pounds of gelatin at shipside for export account.

Glycerin.—This material continues to arrive from foreign parts, the latest arrival totaling 763 drums. Consumption continues to run at high levels and with a wider distribution possible under the allocation system, maintenance of high consumption seems inevitable. It should also have a balancing effect on available supplies, reckoning both domestic and foreign material.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Values in the glycerin market seem to be well maintained. Inquiries are fairly active. Holders are keeping tight hold on the supply situation. Ruling prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol. — Arrivals of moderate quantities of natural menthol continue to come here without appearing on the open market for resale. It is inferred that the goods have been sold into consumption prior to arrival and the quantities forthcoming from abroad are insufficient to allow creation of a stockpile by the importers.

Milk Powder. — Purchases made October 1 to 5 by the Food Distribution Administration were: Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 1,111,330 pounds; roller process, 4,023,690 pounds. During August, the FDA bought as follows: Skimmed milk powder, roller process, 15,371,981 pounds; spray process, 13,177,347 pounds; whole milk powder, 1,539,700 pounds. In the same month, the War Food Administration delivered at shipside for export 13,453,490 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder, and 2,197,346 pounds of whole milk powder.

Opium. — The improved shipping, military, and political situation in the Near East would seem to argue for replenishment of stocks in steady fashion and in volume sufficient for requirements. More opium arrived here recently.

Papaverine. — The natural product is very scarce and great things are hoped for the synthetic article when its producer finally puts synthetic on the market. It is not certain that the synthetic will come under the narcotic control laws even though the natural product does.

Quicksilver.—The supply situation appears to be in good shape and consumption is expected to be well cared for even though production goes into its usual Winter slump on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—Quicksilver producers are facing the future with realism and the conclusion is rather general that the present situation has a definitely bearish outlook because of the government's position with respect to further purchasing. This metal is apparently the only one now in fair abundance that can be purchased readily in the open market and the feeling is that prices are due for a decline due to lack of government support. To offset the bearish outlook it must be considered, however, that any sharp declines will almost immediately put many small California marginal mines out of business and production would then be materially curtailed. Small lots moving at $189 per flask.

Riboflavin.—In the month of August, the War Food Administration delivered 55,000 grams at shipside for export account. The Food Distribution Administration made no purchases in that month.

Sorbose.—August deliveries at shipside account totaled 840 pounds, an operation of the War Food Administration. The Food Distribution Administration made no August purchases.

—O-P-D—

Drug Misbranding Authority Reviewed

—Continued from page 2

volved and the decision below is thus likely to have an importance beyond its technical confines.

The government said that the decision below was based on the guaranty provision of Section 303 (c) (2), which confers immunity on a person establishing a written guaranty of conformity from the person from whom he received the goods. This immunity, however, it was added, is from prosecution under section 303 (a), which imposes specified penalties, regardless of good faith or absence of intent to defraud, but not from Section 303 (b), which imposes more severe penalties upon violations of the same prohibitions when committed with intent to defraud or mislead. The court's reasoning, it was stated, was that the guaranty protected only the one who "received" the goods—the corporation, not its agents.

Confinement of enforcement to the standards laid down by the decision, the government claimed, would result in infrequent prosecution of the agent responsible for the corporate wrongdoing. The argument continued:—

Rarely does the individual whose act or omission has resulted in a corporation's shipping adulterated or misbranded food or drugs in interstate commerce exercise such dominion and control over the corporation that it is in fact his 'alter ego' or agent, and he its principal. In practical effect, therefore, the decision of the court below relieves responsible corporate officers of all the criminal penalties provided by sections 303 (a) and 303 (b) no matter how direct their casual relation to the corporate violation of section 301 (a).

Counsel for Mr. Dotterweich contended that the question raised by the government—whether the manager of a corporation as well as the corporation itself may be prosecuted—is not a question at all and has nothing to do with the case. Of course, a manager of a corporation, as well as the corporation itself, may be prosecuted under a criminal statute if both the corporation and the manager did anything that was violative of law, it was stated. He said:—

It is admitted in this case that the manager acted in good faith himself and did nothing intentionally wrong. So, therefore, how could he be a principal by aiding or abetting, by directly committing any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or in other words, how could he aid or abet, counsel, command, induce or procure the commission of a crime "mala prohibitum" of which he, in fact, knew nothing. Only the person or corporation, which is by law made responsible for the crime, can be prosecuted for the same.

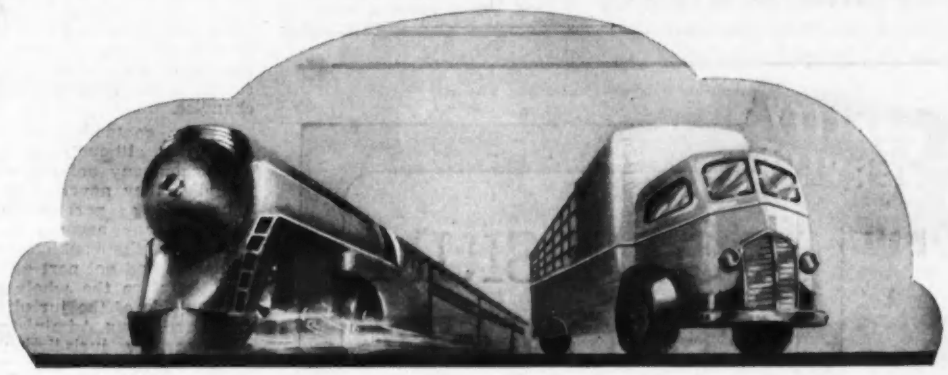
—O-P-D—

Maltine Company Moves

The Maltine Company pharmaceutical manufacturer, this city, has moved its main offices to 745 Fifth avenue, where it took over one entire floor October 1. The company had had its offices at 21 West street, for the past ten years.

—O-P-D—

App Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.



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Veterinary Medicinals False Label Drive Set

—Continued from page 3

these medicines was a refusal of Judge Joyce at a special session of the district court in Mankato to dismiss a complaint brought by the Food and Drug Administration against the Dr. Salsbury Laboratories, Charles City, Iowa. Seizures were made by the agency of three of the firm's products; namely, 'Phen-O-Sal,' 'Can-Pho-Sal.' and 'Rakos.' While no claims were made for these products on the packages the company described them in five booklets with illustrations which were distributed among poultry raisers by company salesmen in advance of the merchandise.

It was contended by the government that although the booklets did not accompany delivery of the merchandise they nevertheless should be considered as part of the labeling. The company argued, on the other hand, that the booklets were advertisements and not part of the labeling and therefore the whole controversy was outside of the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration. Under the law jurisdiction over advertisements rests with the Federal Trade Commission.

—O-P-D—

N.W.D.A. Secreatry

E. Allen Newcomb has been appointed secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. Mr. Newcomb has been serving as assistant to Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president, since February of last year.

Vitamin A Fish Liver Oil Purchases Made by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Foods Administration announces the purchase on October 2 of considerable quantities of vitamin A fish liver oil, multi-vitamin tablets, nicotinic acid and ascorbic acid. Purchases were as follows:—

Vitamin A fish liver oil:—The Borden Vitamin Company, New York, 518,193,000,000 units at 28c. per million units, potency, 700,000 U.S.P. units per gram; the Lyle Branchflower Company, Seattle, Wash., 798,336,000,000 units at 28c. per million units, potency, 220,000 U.S.P. units per gram; the Distillation Products Company, Rochester, N. Y., 499,686,000,000 units at 28c. per million units, potency 200,000 U.S.P. units per gram; the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Calif., 333,396,000,000 units at 28c. per million units, potency, 210,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Multi-vitamin tablets:—The Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., 80,000,000 tablets at $2.0656 per thousand; the Foster Milburn Company, Buffalo, N. Y., 80,000,000 tablets at $2.05 per thousand.

Nicotinic acid:—Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., 5,080 kilograms at $9 per kilogram.

Ascorbic acid:—Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York, 750,000 ounces at 90c. per ounce; Hoffmann-LaRoche & Co., Nutley, N. J., 523,728 ounces at 90c. per ounce; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., 200,000 ounces at 90c. per ounce.

—O-P-D—

Vitamin A Supply Increased in August

OPD Washington Bureau

Stocks of vitamin A held by United States producers and pharmaceutical houses August 31 showed an increase of 700,000,000 units over holdings at the end of July, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported to the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes announced October 15.

The estimated vitamin A content of vitamin A livers, liver oils, and concentrates on hand August 31 totaled 64,700,000,000,000 units, compared with 64,000,000,000,000 units held July 31.

Of the stocks on hand at the end of August, 58,100,000,000,000 units were contained in processed liver oils and concentrates and 6,600,000,000,000 units in fish livers and viscera from which the vitamin A had not yet been extracted.

The increase in total vitamin A stocks was caused by an increase of 1,700,000,000,000 units in livers held by producers. Stocks of vitamin A in liver oils and concentrates decreased approximately 1,000,000,000,000 units during the month.

During August, 1,510,957 pounds of livers, with an estimated vitamin A content of 7,700,000,000,000 units, were received.

—O-P-D—

Florsheim with Falleck Co.

Ludwig I. Florsheim is now associated with Fallek Products Company, 149 Broadway, manufacturers, importers and exporters of fine chemicals, this city. He has resigned his position with Tuteur & Co.

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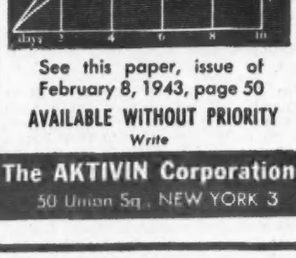

See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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State Department and Foreign Governments Plan to Restore Private Importation of Botanicals

The botanical market of strong undertones and far below normal supplies continued uninterrupted throughout the past week. Demand has gained some with the advance of the season to a point nearer the beginning of Winter and the net result of the improvement was the further stressing of insufficient stocks.

During the period, reports from Washington indicated that machinery to handle private imports from North Africa was being set up. The report said that the Department of State is discussing with the French authorities in North Africa a plan under which importers here would be permitted to "enter into purchase arrangements" with individual exporters in that area and to complete the transaction through the United States Commercial Company in Washington. Authority for this statement was the Department of Commerce and the information given was contained in a statement from the Department of State just received in the New York regional office of the commerce department. The regional office suggested that traders desiring details communicate with the USCC or the regional office of the Department of Commerce. The Department of State countered this by saying foreign trade was "between government and government" and effected through the United States Commercial Company however desirable free trading might seem to business men.

Presumably, if and when such private transactions are established, the scheme would ultimately carry over into relations with the European mainland, starting with Italy and following the armies inland as they free the botanical drug collection areas from Nazi control.

A complicating circumstance, however, could be an attack by Germany on Portugal through Spain as the Nazi answer to the Portuguese action giving the United Nations military bases in the Portuguese islands. Contact with European botanical markets have been largely through Portugal and Spain. The Italian declaration of war against Germany on October 13 cannot soon change the import position of Italian and European crude drugs.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Sassafras bark, select, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Spices

Advanced

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Washington, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Indian, white, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cumin seed, Persian, ¾c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, nearby point, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
266.0	265.6	261.3	257.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Very firm market. Demand steady but built mainly of small orders. Stocks do not constitute a surplus.

Fir.—Consumption taking up production of Canadian balsam about as offered. Prices display complete stability in all quarters.

Barks

Black Haw.—Strong and actually scarce in the country and on spot. Collection fell down badly this year and it will be short rations during the next consuming year.

Cinchona.—Nothing on open market except bark earmarked for and controlled by Federal authority which allocates the supply. Wonder what became of the Nip cinchona plantation laid out, around 1934, in Colombia by a Nipponese pharmaceutical manufacturer. Was a Nip government project.

Sassafras.—The scarcity of select bark is so acute that almost any sized purchase tends to raise the price. Understood to stand now at 50c. to 55c. per pound.

Soap.—Arrivals totaled 792 bales last week.

White Pine.—Orders for compound are far larger than dealers and manufacturers can deliver. Voluntary rationing forced by insufficient stock of the bark.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Quoted without there being much of a supply back of the quotations. Is mainly a Philippine island product.

Vanilla. — Situation shows little change. Even though the next Mexican crop reaches estimated increases, there remains the hole that only substantial importations of Bourbon beans could fill. The market remains definitely short of supply and future requirements seem to run ahead of probable supply.

Berries

Juniper.—At least two kinds offered here, domestic and imported varieties. The genuine juniperus communis, European in origin, is held at 70c. per pound. The domestic berry is in low supply at any price; collector fall behind in contract deliveries, it is said here. The price for domestic is 55c. to 60c. per pound. There is also a lot of very large sized berry, said to have come here from either Spain or Portugal, but it is alleged not to be juniperus communis.

Flowers

Arnica.—Short supply keeps prices high and strong. Subnormal quality material recently on this market reported to have been rejected by leading distributors whose stocks of N. F. material were small enough to make them ready buyers of any N. F. material offered.

Chamomile.—Stocks have been kept fair in size but no sizable surplus exists or is in sight. Transport conditions reported better.

Clover.—Enough available to keep current requirement supplied. Undertones very steady. Little competition between suppliers.

Pyrethrum. — Chilean plantings reported to be forty acres. The 1942 production there was reported as 40,000 kilos. Hope for a 200,000 kilo harvest in 1943-1944. The CCC will buy it all. Portugal experimenting with plantings. Not much left of the Moroccan planting made some years back; only one planting remains.

Gums

Arabic.—Plentiful supplies available in this and neighboring markets and depand seems well taken care of. The declining trend of prices has stopped at 14½c. per pound for sorts.

Asafetida.—Importation of 21 cases of this gum reported. Market can absorb the supply with little difficulty.

Karaya.—Substantial arrival totaled 2,213 bags. Much had been sold prior to arrival here. Prices remain strong and wide in range.

Mastic.—Definitely certain that control of Chios, the island in the Aegean

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
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HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

AMINOPHYLLINE
BARBITAL
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Sea from whence comes mastic, is in the hands of the Germans. However, Allied armies recently were on Samos, an adjacent island when the Germans retook.

Tragacanth.—Market on strong side and continued arrivals fails to dislodge current quotations. Latest arrival totaled 225 bags.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Holding in substantially firm position with values completely stabilized and with the supply believed sufficient to meet requirements of essential consumers if care be used in distribution of stock.

Henbane.—Talk of price shading noted but the largest suppliers of strictly U.S.P. goods fail to confirm anything like the prices heard. Such suppliers take a very firm view on the market. Importation of 45 bales reported.

Jaborandi.—Spot stocks increased to the extent of 163 bales of this material.

Laurel.—Firm but lacking much activity that of jobbing size.

Sage.—Seasonal demand has freshened and values have taken on new stability.

Senna.—The reserves on spot seem sufficient to prevent development of a genuine shortage of this material. Prices show firmness.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—Because of recent additions to spot stocks, the price position of this material has become easier and reports of shading were noted last week.

Ergot.—When Portugal permitted United Nations' use of Portuguese islands as military bases last week, she advanced the possibility of German attack on Portugal—which would probably end export of ergot for the time being at least.

Kamala.—Quiet market with prices holding steadily notwithstanding the arrival of 204 cases as an addition to the not large spot reserve.

Guarana.—None known to be available on this market. Replacement may ultimately relieve the shortage unless consumption in primary market take up production. High caffeine content—makes it attractive there.

Roots

Gentian.—Turn of events concerning Portugal and Allies could have adverse effect on exports from Spain should Germany proceed to discipline the Portuguese for giving military bases in Portugal's island empire to the Allies.

Rhubarb.—Further arrivals of whole root noted without there being a certainty of the goods being released for consumption. Large quantities have been in this country but unreleased for the past several months. Latest arrival was 78 bags.

Sarsaparilla.—All known needs have been supplied thus far and at prices noteworthy for their complete stability and freedom from competitive influences.

Senega.—Strong in undertone. Collection measured much less than normal this year and, despite the absence of the usual amount of export business, values remain free from recession.

Skunk Cabbage.—This root was one of the most neglected items during the collection season, this regardless of what dealers would have paid to get a fair supply.

Valerian.—Importation of 167 bags reported in a market already fairly well supplied with Eastern root.

—Continued on page 59

—O-P-D—

National Oil Makes Personnel Changes

Dr. Kenneth Morgareidge, head of biophysical laboratory of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., for several years, and associate head of the nutritional laboratory for the past year, has been appointed head of the combined Nopco biological assay laboratories. Dr. John R. Foy has been appointed assistant head of the same laboratories to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of F. D. Baird, former associate head. A. E. Briod is technical director of Nopco vitamin laboratories.

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
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NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

N. F.

BLACK HAW

HISTORY

The first authentic reference to this bark was made in 1857 by Dr. John King in the *American Family Physician*. He urged its virtues as a uterine tonic and, with Dr. I. J. M. Goss of Atlanta, Georgia, was responsible for the great favor in which it was held in the North and South.

Repeated reports subsequently appeared in the medical and pharmaceutical literature of that period and it received official recognition in the 1880 edition of the USP.

USE TODAY

Is a Uterine Sedative and Antispasmodic In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Viburnum Prunifolium		Squaw Bush

Contains not more than 2% foreign organic matter.
Contains not more than 7% adhering wood.
Yields not more than 3% acid-insoluble ash.

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

BALSAM, COPAIBA—58 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co

BARBASCO ROOT—580 bgs, National City Bank
40 bls
87 bls, Bankers Trust Co
150 cs, National City Bank

BONES—2,160 bgs, Armour & Co
2,000 bgs, Anewalt, Schmitt, Inc

INDUSTRIAL—3,128 bgs, 310,204 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co

REJECT—7,188 bgs, American Agricultural & Chemical Co
7,020 bgs, Knox Gelatine Co
3,372 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp

SHIN—2,320 bgs, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney

BRISTLES—2 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
12 cs, Stokby Co

CARAWAY SEED—120 bgs, Barr Shipping Co

CASEIN—609 bgs, 70,170 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
399 bgs, 51,870 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
50 bgs, 6,500 lbs, F H Paul & Stern Bros
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
423 bgs, 54,990 lbs, Eugenio Lang
234 bgs, 30,420 lbs, C W Burckhalter, Inc
304 bgs, 39,520 lbs, Casein Co of America

CASTOR BEANS—846 bgs, 126,900 lbs, Bank of Manhattan Co
6,765 bgs, 1,014,750 lbs
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
4,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
5,000 bgs, 750,000 lbs, Merchants National Bank

CHEMICALS—2 cs, Sharp & Dohme

COCOA BEANS—36,884 bgs, 7,376,800 lbs
1,500 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
2,750 bgs, 550,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
600 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co

FLAXSEED—11,224 bgs
4,889,382 kilos

FLEASEED, HUSK—542 bgs, S B Penick & Co
200 bgs, Laxseed Co, Inc
136 bgs, Peek & Velsor

GLUESTOCK—22 bls, Universal Commercial Corp
580 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
410 bls, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc

GUM, ASAFETIDA—20 cs, R J Prentiss & Co

COPAL—644 bgs, 72,128 lbs, O G Innes Corp
824 bgs, 92,288 lbs, Stroock & Wittenberg
718 bgs, 80,416 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
718 bgs, 80,416 lbs, United States Industrial Chemical, Inc

KARAYA—333 bgs, 66,600 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
280 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Corp
1,132 bgs, 226,400 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
33 bgs, 6,600 lbs, E Meer & Co
233 bgs, 46,600 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co

TRAGACANTH—160 bgs, Habib Salet
20 cs, Avakian Bros
100 cs, Habib Salet
60 cs, Orbis Product Corp
25 cs, Vahen Sinudian & Co

HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—16 bls, Brush & Weaving Hair Mfg Co
20 cs, Stokby Co
6 bls, Second National Bank

GOAT—116 bls, Arms Textile & Mfg Co
75 bls, Philip L Sherr & Son
30 bls, Alexander Murphy & Co
200 bls, Azadbeg Karabagui

HORSE—55 cs, F H Cone & Co

HORSE MANE—10 bls, 9,400 lbs, Wilson & Co

HORSE TAIL—7 bls, Philadelphia National Bank

HENBANE LEAVES—40 bgs, Biddle, Sawyer & Co

JABORANDI LEAVES—160 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co

KAMALA—85 bgs, W E Martin
60 bgs, S B Penick & Co
20 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
15 bgs, Sea Coast Laboratories

MYROBALANS—2,461 bgs, 447,902 lbs, Bingham & Co
2,560 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter

OIL, CORN—374,975 kilos
COTTONSEED—395,611 kilos, West Texas Cotton Oil Co

LEMONGRASS—3 dms, 2,900 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna
3 dms, 2,860 lbs, Burton T Bush
2 dms, 2,780 lbs, Van Ameringer, Haebler, Inc
2 dms, 2,800 lbs, Volkart Bros

LINSEED—879,931 kilos
MURU MURU—500 dms, Durkee Famous Foods
NEATSFOOT—81 tcs
PALM—1,240,848 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co

PIMENTO LEAF—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros
2 dms, J A Manton
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
2 dms

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—101 bls

RHUBARB—25 bgs, Peek & Velsor
40 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

SOAP BARK—600 bls, W R Grace & Co

TANKAGE—8,930 bgs, 893,000 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
2,032 bgs, 203,200 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
3,724 bgs, 372,400 lbs, Van Iderstine Co
4,409 bgs, 440,900 lbs, Armour & Co
3,920 bgs, 392,000 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
11,298 bgs, 1,129,800 lbs, Swift & Co
8,850 bgs, 885,000 lbs, Wilson & Co
2,224 cakes, H J Baker & Bro
8,040 bgs, 804,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
2,144 cakes, Weaver & Hugi
3,750 cakes, Philadelphia National Bank

CRACKLINGS—1,667 bgs, 166,700 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co

LIVER MEAL—600 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

LIVER AND GLANDULAR—13,300 bgs, Swift & Co

VALERIAN ROOT—64 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
50 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co

WAX, BEES—676 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
167 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
91 bgs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
80 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
300 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co
167 bgs, Credo Commodities Co

CARNAUBA—1,024 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
375 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
971 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,104 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
163 bgs, T G Cooper & Co
374 bgs, E A Bromund Co
25 bgs, Tranship, Inc
63 bgs, Cornelius Product Co
32 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
441 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
188 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co
361 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
946 bgs, S C Johnson & Son

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp
98,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J

—O-P-D—

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 58

Seeds

Canary.—Negotiations between private business houses planned by Department of State as regards North African seed.

Celery.—Indian seed was advanced to 27c. to 28c. per pound. Later deliveries could be bought at 25c. to 26c.

Coriander.—When next North African seeds reach here, it will likely be the result of private negotiation. Plans making in that direction.

Cumin.—Persian seed a fraction lower at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound.

Dill.—No stocks of dewhiskered material reported. Last sales at 17½c. per pound.

Mustard.—Montana yellow higher at 11½c. to 12c. per pound. Washington yellow up to 12c. to 12½c. California brown firm at 19½c. to 20c.

Poppy.—Indian white seed fetching 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

Spices

Allspice.—No spot prices. Only offerings noted were ex Laredo, Texas.

Cassia.—Purely nominal market with practically all firsthand stocks cleared. Distributors of milled merchandise living off their warehouse stocks. Little likelihood of any replacement arrivals.

Cinnamon.—Anything arriving from remaining primary market is sold prior to arrival. Spot position purely nominal.

Clove.—Scarce as to supply and strong as to price in absence of any competition.

Ginger.—Stocks conservative. Few arrivals of replacements reach this market. Prices show strength. Little competition.

Nutmegs.—Scarcity kept acute by inability of normal importers to get goods shipped in from primary markets.

Paprika.—Should Germany attack Portugal for giving United Nations military bases in Portuguese islands, future of Portuguese paprika would be dark and that of Spanish material scarcely less so.

—O-P-D—

Molle Plant Relocated

A further shift in manufacturing operations of the Centaur and Cummer Company Divisions of Sterling Drug, Inc., away from Bedford, Ohio, has been announced by Joseph D. Bohan, divisional vice-president. On October 22, manufacturing operations for Molle will be moved from the Bedford plant to the Centaur Company plant at Rahway, N. J. In order to make room for these operations the Centaur offices will be moved one week earlier from Rahway to 41 East forty-second street, this city.

—O-P-D—

Cork Sources Discussed

The subject of cork is treated in the current issue of "Priorities," house magazine of the Prior Chemical Corporation, this city. An explanation is given of the unique physical structure of cork which renders it suitable for so many special uses. The development of the early use of cork is traced and the wide range of present day applications is outlined. The present and possible future sources of cork are also discussed.

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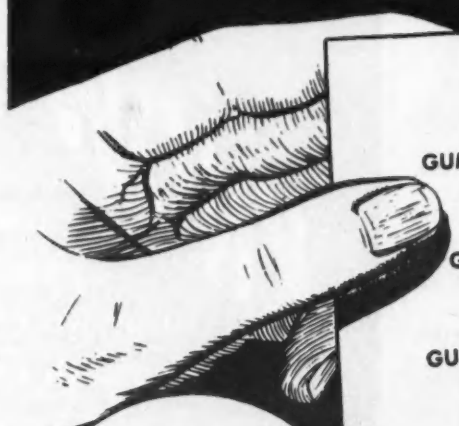

GUMS:
GUM ARABIC
GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM GHATTI
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED

SPECIALTIES:
MENTHOL (Crystals)
PEPPERMINT OIL
CITRONELLA OIL
SPEARMINT OIL
TEA SEED OIL
★
EGG ALBUMEN
EGG YOLK
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
CANDELILLA WAX
★
CASEIN

GUMS OILS AND CHEMICALS
CRUDE, POWDERED, PURE AND TECHNICAL

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IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
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Chemical Allocations Issued by WPB

—Continued from page 37

Copper Chemicals

Allocations of copper chemicals for the fourth quarter of 1943 were based upon the restrictions to a practical minimum working inventory, based on stocks as shown on the consumers WPB-2945.

Copper oxide was allocated on a monthly basis and restricted to 25 percent of average of second and third quarter, 1943 consumption if consistent with use as anti-fouling paints for armed forces, War Shipping Administration and Maritime Commission.

Dichlorethylether

Granted 100 percent for the following uses: insecticides; textile degreasing; solvent; detergents; medicinal and research.

Diphenylamine

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested. Adjustments made for inventory.

Ethyl Acetate

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Lacquers, new industrial and farm equipment (445,952 pounds); new transportation equipment (337,736 pounds); shoe lacquers (135,746 pounds); food container and cellophane lacquers (439,125 pounds). Coated fabrics—new industrial, and transportation equipment (151,419 pounds); hospital sheeting (204,476 pounds). Raw materials—chemicals (1,224,529 pounds); printing inks (121,081 pounds); adhesives and cements (324,609 pounds). Denied for civilian furniture (lacquer and coated fabrics), civilian clothing, miscellaneous lacquers and coated fabrics.

Ethylcellulose

Allocations of ethyl cellulose were made to the following civilian uses:—Backing for sterilizable adhesive gauze, 100 percent of request (3,600 pounds); special label adhesive, 100 percent of request for machine labeling of food cans (1,600 pounds); special photo stripping compound, 100 percent of previously established usage (200 pounds); ceramic labeling compound, 100 percent of previously established usage (250 pounds), and X-ray screen cement (14 pounds).

Formaldehyde

Allocated 100 percent to the following civilian end uses, in the amounts shown below for the month of October:—Textiles (562,240 pounds); dyes and intermediates (441,640 pounds); leather (109,640 pounds); rubber (59,425,000 pounds); miscellaneous resins (80,550 pounds); embalming fluid (161,950 pounds); paper (118,411 pounds); drugs and pharmaceuticals (101,214 pounds); protective coatings (10,950 pounds); boiler water treatment (81,175 pounds); processed oil (58,240 pounds); disinfectants (47,035 pounds); adhesives (31,567 pounds); metal treating (10,800 pounds); miscellaneous (20,200 pounds); photographic chemicals; cashew oil resins; explosives; fungicides and insecticides.

Furfural

Granted 100 percent for resins, chemical manufacture and miscellaneous uses.

Glycols

Propyleneglycol:—Granted 100 percent for brake fluids, general textile, chemical manufacture, general plasticizer, drugs, cosmetics, food and flavors and toothpaste. Tobacco and cork crown allocations coordinated with glycerin allocations. All requests screened for inflation.

Ethyleneglycol:—Antifreeze allowed in accordance with annual schedule. Cellophane allowed in accordance with past usage. Allowed in full for brake fluids, chemical manufacture and general plasticizer. Denied for woodstain.

Diethyleneglycol: — All requests screened for inflation. Tobacco allocation coordinated with glycerin allocations. Requests were cut 50 percent for the following:—General textile, chemical manufacture, general plasticizer, woodstain and resale.

Mixed glycols:—Antifreeze allowed in accordance with annual schedule. Granted 100 percent for brake fluids, and general textile.

Triethyleneglycol:—All civilian requests denied except two drums for miscellaneous uses.

Glycol Ethers

Carbitol:—Allowed in full for chemical manufacture, cosmetics, coupling agent, general solvents and miscellaneous uses.

Butyl Cellosolve:—Granted in part (50 percent) for the following, general solvent, miscellaneous uses and coupling agent. Chemical manufacture requests denied, except for a few drums. All requests screened for inflation.

Hexahydric Alcohols

Will be reported later.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Allocated for essential civilian uses during October as follows:—Granted 100 percent for adhesives, brake lining, cashew oil resins, drugs and pharmaceuticals, miscellaneous resins, processed oil, research and textiles.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Requests for isobutyl alcohol for civilian uses were granted in full in October, with the exception of lacquers and thinners which were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Cellophane and food closures, drugs, chemical manufacture and shoe lacquers. Granted 50 percent for printing inks and adhesives. Denied for industrial and farm equipment—new; industrial and farm equipment—maintenance; transportation equipment—new; transportation equipment—maintenance; civilian furniture; and civilian clothing, and unclassifiable lacquers.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 91 Percent

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Acetone, brake fluid, chemical manufacture, drugs and vitamins, germicides and disinfectants, laboratory use, oil emulsion, plastics and resins, textiles, technical coatings, and isopropyl acetate. Granted 50 percent for cleaners and removers. Denied for cosmetics and rubbing alcohol.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 95 Percent

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Brake fluid, chemical manufacture, cleaner and remover, disinfectants and germicides, plastics and resins, technical coatings, and laboratory use.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 99 Percent

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Brake fluid, 10,815 gallons; deicing, 23,974 gallons; drugs and vitamins, 26,132 gallons; germicides and disinfectants, 20,943 gallons; gasoline inhibitors, 16,400 gallons; laboratory use, 6,082 gallons; oil emulsions, 3,906 gallons; pectin, 41,000 gallons; plastics and resins, 43,952 gallons; textiles, 8,498 gallons; xanthates, 6,000 gallons. Granted 50 percent for chemical manufacture, 92,227 gallons; and technical coatings, 69,500 gallons. Denied for rubbing alcohol, cleaners and removers, cosmetics, and anti-freeze.

Lithium Compounds

None allowed for civilian use.

Metaparacresol and Cresylic Acid

Allowed in part for medicinals (32 percent), 11,000 pounds. (Denied for menthol). Domestic acid denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants and all other civilian uses. Imported acid allowed:—For disinfectants (70 percent), 237,000 pounds; textile agents (80 percent), 112,000 pounds; and miscellaneous uses (100 percent), 44,000 pounds.

Methanol, Wood Distilled, Denaturing Grade

Requests for wood-distilled methanol (denaturing grade) for civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Wood-Distilled, 95-97 percent

Requests for civilian uses were granted in full.

Methanol, Synthetic

All civilian requests were granted in full, with the exception of antifreeze which were denied.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Granted 100 percent for gasoline inhibitors and oil additives, 40,000 pounds; granted in part for the following:—dewaxing lubricating oils (75 percent), 27,240 pounds; synthetic flavoring (50 percent), 1,086 pounds, and research (25 percent), 2,339 pounds. All other usese were denied.

—Continued on page 66

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER
Javonella
PERFECT FOR PERFUMING
• LAUNDRY SOAPS • WASHING POWDERS • LIQUID CLEANSERS
• POLISHES, ETC.
EVEN when oil of citronella was low in price and easy to obtain, JAVONELLA was a reliable favorite. A great many manufacturers preferred its finer, cleaner odor, its uniform quality and consistent economy. And now that Citronella is high in price and difficult to get, JAVONELLA is more important than ever before.
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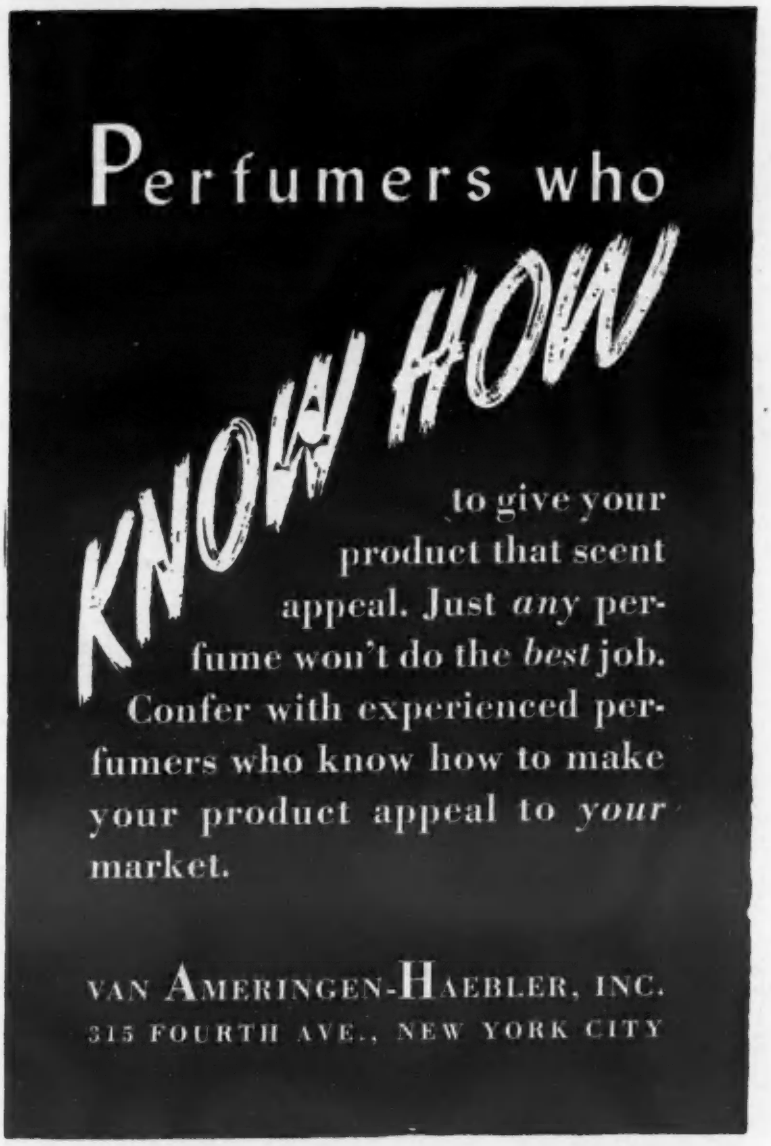
Perfumers who
KNOW HOW
to give your product that scent appeal. Just *any* perfume won't do the *best* job. Confer with experienced perfumers who know how to make your product appeal to *your* market.
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315 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Italy at War with Nazis Brings Italian Lemon Oil No Nearer—Free Trade in African Oils Doubtful

Another milestone to mark the course of World War No. 2 developed last week when, on October 13, Italy declared war on Nazi Germany as of 15 hours on that date; it was 11 a.m., New York time. This is written only for the record since the action of Italy cannot measurably give added importance to the long established fact that the entire Italian and Sicilian lemon, orange and bergamot oils industries are in the hands of the United Nations.

Of more immediate importance was the fact that the way toward solving the problem of replenishing almost exhausted stocks of North African oils seemed better lighted after the Department of Commerce stated that the Department of State and the official French body in North Africa were negotiating a plan under which stocks of lavender, lavandin, geranium, rosemary and origanum oils might be bought here through the medium of private negotiation between private importers on spot and private business houses in North Africa, always under the control of the United States Commercial Company. Emphasis was put on private negotiation and free trading between business men rather than solely between governments.

The potential import situation became cloudy when the Department of State followed the Department of Commerce statement by saying that although its "tentative plan" for import trade through the USCC was actually in operation in at least one industry, trading is still not of the private, commercial type which importers and exporters seek but is still largely a matter of "government to government transactions. Perhaps the import position of North African essential oils remains actually in statu quo.

Demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to be very good, especially for those articles which provide raw materials for the numerous substitutes which have assumed so large a position in sales in this market. Prices were firm in practically all directions.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
247.0	247.0	248.3	282.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Sweet, expressed oil appeared in low supply and prices were definitely strong and, in some instances, close to being nominal.

Anise.—Small reserves still seemed to have a fair distribution but quantities in hand were uniformly small and insufficient as a stock upon which to establish a definite, going market.

Bergamot.—The declaration of war by Italy against Germany won't increase by a single kilo the amount of oil likely to reach here in however an indefinite future.

Bois de Rose.—Firm and possibly a bit higher in price than quotations might suggest. It seems unlikely that much oil could be obtained at the minimum of spot prices—which was $4.50 per pound last week. Sales were reported under competition at $5 per pound.

Caraway. — The Food Distribution Administration in the month of August bought 500 pounds of this material, probably for lend-lease operations.

Cananga.—Widely spaced minimum prices and but narrowly available supplies in some quarters contributed to the maintenance of full values.

Cassia.—Just for the record, there used to be an article called Cassia. It came from China but has been absent on this market for months with little hope of its reappearing until the Nips are back on Nippon.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil was fairly competitive locally, mainly because it has proven possible to maintain fairly large stocks of moderately priced oil available for open market transactions.

Clove.—Not a trace or sign of any real improvement in supply. It is all a matter of getting spice laid down here, or oil laid down from Madagascar.

Coriander. — Although the supply was small and the chance of getting replacements from Russia was poor, the market remained quiet and but moderately steady.

Dill.—Demand has closed substantially with the passing of the season of largest consumption by special interest. Prices remain comparatively low and generally attractive in most directions.

Eucalyptus.—Very steady. Actually showing strength that was in line with the rather inconsequential replacement possibilities at the present time.

Geranium.—Restoration of private business negotiation between the United States and North African merchants was forecast by one agency of government while another — and, it must be said, the apparently controlling agency—said that business was still between "government and government" however desirable free trading might seem to business men.

Grapefruit. — In August lend-lease operations, this oil appeared as follows: Bought by Food Distribution Administration, 10,500 pounds; laid down at shipside for export by the War Food Administration, 1,925 pounds.

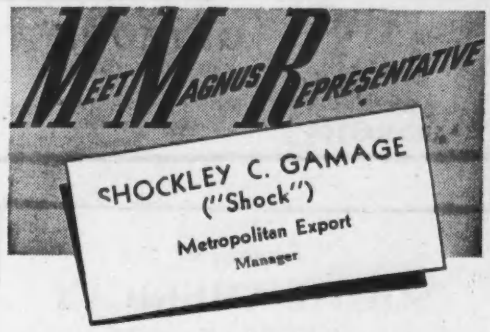
Lavender.—One agency of government says future imports will be the result of private business negotiations between spot and North African commercial houses, with the United States Commercial Company handling the finances. Another says sales can be made only as between "government and government." Perhaps the Department of Commerce and the Department of State will eventually get together and make a clear statement of the actual facts.

Lemon.—When Italy declared war on Germany as of October 13 at 15 hours, the future of lemon oil importations came no closer. The entire industry in Italy and Sicily is in the control of the United Nations. Nor does the Department of State announcement that commerce is a matter of "government to government" negotiation and transaction hasten the return of free trading by private negotiation between Sicilian and American business men. And what a market Italian oil could find here at this time of substantial delay in deliveries of domestic lemon oil. Lend-lease operations in August were:—Bought by the Food Distribution Administration, 100,000 pounds of oil and 39,200 pounds of juice. Bought by the War Food Administration and laid down at shipside for export, 4,607 pounds of oil and 405,536 pounds of juice.

Peppermint. — The reestablishment of local commerce between local dealers and American consumers remained under restraint laid down by the total control of all stocks by the Federal Government. No prices named.

Rosemary.—North African oil seems destined to remain there so far as its being released by negotiations between business men there and here.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



Handsome, lank "Shock" Gamage has done a bit of traveling for M M & R in his 8 years with the company, covering Iowa and Nebraska; then Ohio and New York State. Today, he's a familiar figure in Metropolitan export circles where he lends his Southern accent (Sewanee University training) and his knowledge of essential oils to the export scene.

HIS JOB IS TO SERVE OUR "GOOD NEIGHBORS"

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. . . 75c per lb. in 25 lb. cans

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Aromatic Chemicals
Firmenich + Co.
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CHICAGO OFFICE · 612 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

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180 VARICK STREET · NEW YORK, N.Y.
BOSTON · CHICAGO · PHILADELPHIA · ST. LOUIS · LOS ANGELES
Plant and Laboratories Bayonne, N. J.

Department of Commerce says private trade, under guidance of the United States Commercial Company as to financial arrangements, is planned at an early date. The Department of State says its plan—which is based on "government to government" transactions—is already in effect with the USCC the main cog in the machine. Incidentally, that machine has not turned a wheel for many weeks.

Sassafras.—Firm and very steady on spot. August lend-lease operations were restricted to the purchase of 1,500 pounds of oil by the Food Distribution Administration.

Wormseed.—Very firm. Few sellers will even offer quotations, let alone oil. They have their eye on future lend-lease possibilities and probabilities. August lend-lease operations were restricted to the delivery of 274 pounds of oil at shipside for export by the War Food Administration.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Acetate.—The N. F., VII quality of material sells at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound with the producers but the dealers' resale market is around 25c.

Ethyl Benzoate.—Not plentiful and very firm under prevailing good request.

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Stability was the rule. No surplus stock. Good call.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Demand more active among resellers. Stocks light in such directions.

Eucalyptol.—Stocks kept low by limited supply of raw material.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Market exists for all produced. No reserves.

Musk. — Artificial group remains strong. Ambrette in some quarters has $9.50 per pound ceiling.

Safrol.—Not too scarce but apparently firm in absence of competition.

Thymol.—Output of leading producers moves promptly. Accumulation of substantial inventory unlikely for some time to come.

—O-P-D—

Fiber Container Control Tightened

—Continued from page 5

boxes and shells, and retail gift boxes.

2. Prohibiting entirely the use of new fiber containers for packing certain products including advertising displays, posters, catalogues, and magazines including house organs; certain fresh vegetables; specified building materials, textiles, clothing; hardware, glass and leather products, and some horticultural items.

3. Restricting the amount of new fiber containers which may be used quarterly for packing other products to weighted quotas of 65 and 80 percent of use in the corresponding quarter of 1942. The restricted lists include cosmetics and perfumes, flowers, games, toys, jewelry, ornaments and certain paper products held at 65 percent quota, and many other articles and products including dry animal foods, beverages, books, furniture, china, clothing, and paints restricted to 80 percent of the 1942 base quota.

The use of new fiber containers for retail deliveries after October 1 will be limited to 80 percent of quota for mail orders and 65 percent for other methods of delivery.

—O-P-D—

W. F. Zimmerman, Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of $20,000, dealing in cosmetics. Incorporators are W. F. Zimmerman and Jacobs F. Gottesman.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Eastern Refineries Getting More Crude Oil, Despite War Drain —Solvent Makers Tapering Off on Xylol

With the impact of the war drain on the flow of crude petroleum to Eastern points counteracted to some extent by the steadily increasing movement of crude oil from the Southwest through recently completed pipelines—accompanied by more extensive siphoning-off of stocks of gasoline and other derivatives from the Middle West, to help in satisfying the titanic requirements of the Allied air and motorized land forces in Europe—a more nearly adequate supply of crude oil has become available to the independent refining plants on the Atlantic seaboard for meeting non-military requirements in such derivatives as petroleum solvents, liquefied gases and mineral oils.

But, concurrently, independent refineries in the Midwest area are encountering increasing difficulties in procuring enough crude oil for the production of gasoline and other petroleum products, urgently needed for farm and other civilian uses.

There is, however, a strong intimation that further relief from the European war drain may soon be forthcoming through a notable amplification of the movement of gasoline and other refined petroleum products to the United Nations' fighting fronts from Iran and other sources in the Middle East and Near East as well as through contemplated heavier importations of crude oil into the United States from Mexico, the Caribbean and Venezuela, for which definite plans are expected to be made by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, after it has completed first-hand surveys and observations.

On the other hand, the Petroleum Administration for War, which is now moving under the terms of directive No. 70 to extend the use of American-owned oil fields and other properties abroad for military and other needs, has latterly placed itself on record as decrying the growing belief that the action along these lines of its industry advisory group, styled the Foreign Operations Committee, will bring about an appreciable easing of the military drain upon oil resources in the continental United States.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, 72-74 octane and 60 octane, tanks, Midwest area, ¼c. per lb.
Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosity, Western Pennsylvania, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents. — Although adhering to its recently-made decision to conserve supplies of xylol and limit its use as far as possible to munitions making, the War Production Board is debating the advisability of fixing the proportions of the proposed replacement of xylene, for the making of high solvency aromatic naphthas, in the ratio of 25 percent toluol to 75 percent xylol, and may decide to make the new compound available to the processors of these aromatic solvents either higher or lower in its toluol content. WPB's plans on this score are still in a state of flux, but are fast crystallizing, so that a definite decision on this score is expected shortly. Meanwhile, there is a keen demand for both the allocated and unallocated grades of these solvents; also for aliphatics, with prices firmly held throughout the list.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Extensive buying continues to be recorded on both military and civilian accounts. Market still showing great underlying strength.

Lacquer Diluent. — Still moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint industry. No change in price structure.

Mineral Spirit.—Continues in brisk call. Tone firm in all grades.

Rubber Solvent.—Producers of synthetic rubber s eadily increasing their takings. Makers of this compound exempt from WPB's contemplated ban on the use of pure benzol for other purposes, effective November 1. Market strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—Military account purchases continue to absorb relatively large quantities of this solvent. Civilian account buying also holding up well. Prices unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Shipments to exponents of the paint industry are still going forward at a brisk rate, with war production contractors taking up the bulk of the offerings. Tone holding firm.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Paint industry and other consumers of solvents and diluents are absorbing such a volume of these materials as to reduce stocks to levels considerably below the present rate of production. Hence, the supply is under pressure and this keeps offerings from reaching anything like burdensome proportions.

Los Angeles, Oct. 15.—Market interest in solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast continues as active as ever. It is the general opinion that the danger line or breaking point is not yet in sight insofar as the ability of producers to meet major requirements is concerned.

Tulsa, Oct. 15.—Production of petroleum solvents and diluents in this area is still being held to relatively small proportions by continued diversion of considerable plant capacity to the making of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber. With the limitation of the supply, thus resulting from the conversion of productive capacity, the situation is becoming uncomfortably tight, with the market manifesting a strong tone.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—With takings of war production contractors in this lighter hydrocarbon product continuing to reach large proportions, there is little available for civilian use as a heating agent in industrial plants and residences. Prices firmly held.

Heptane.—Buying interest still sizable. Tone holding strong.

Hexane.—Moving steadily, although not in large volume, into consuming channels. Market firm.

Octanes.—Continue in good demand with prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—Military account buying still running well ahead of civilian use purchasing, but with total sales attaining sizable proportions. Prices steady.

Propane. — Unabated requirements of the military in high-octane gasoline are taking up most of the current production. Buying for civilian account also moderately brisk.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Extensive calls for and takings of the lighter hydrocarbons by caterers to wartime needs have reduced supplies to the extent that the supply situation has become very tight. Except in relatively few and in unimportant instances, there is little opportunity for an expansion of offerings. Hence, some buyers are hard pressed to cover their requirements.

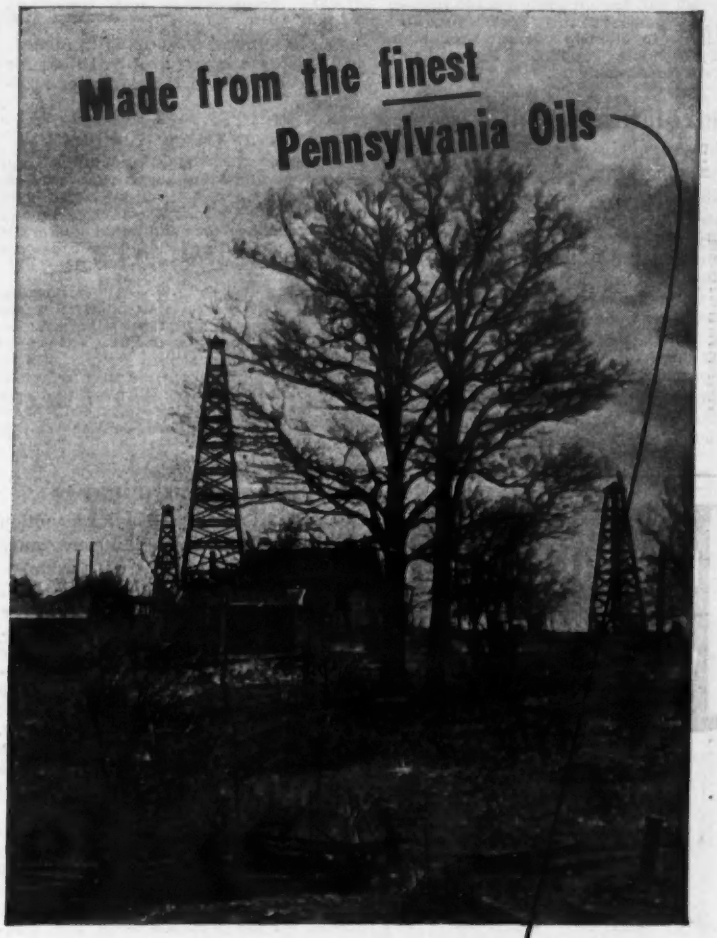
Los Angeles, Oct. 15.—No alteration has been made in the market character of the lighter hydrocarbons within the past week. Though most of these liquefied gases are still in scanty supply, a majority of the producers report that they are able to care for all but a few of the requirements of their regular customers.

Tulsa, Oct. 15.—There is an unabated-

Association Meetings:—

American Petroleum Institute, Palmer House, Chicago, November 8 to 11.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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ly brisk call for virtually all the highter hydrocarbons in this region. Orders continue to outstrip current production and available supplies. Prices being strongly maintained.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest continuing to reach sizable proportions with prices well maintained.

Paraffin.—Demand continues exceedingly active for all grades with crude scale and the fully refined grades in scanty supply. Hence, the market remains unabatedly tight and strong. Few, if any, of the waxes with melting points above 133-135 A.M.P. are now available. Prices firmly held throughout the list.

Petrolatums.—Moving steadily into consuming channels at the prices reached in the latest upward revision.

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ENGLEWOOD N.J. • BRADFORD, WARREN PA.

U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades still in keen request.

White Mineral Oils.—Still in moderate inquiry and fair supply. Prices for both technical and U.S.P. grades firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Petrolatums and waxes continue in such brisk request hereabouts as to keep the market firm throughout. In many instances, buyers are inquiring for additional materials and the movement is reaching considerable proportions.

Los Angeles, Oct. 15.—In the absence of any except the most meager offerings, the supply situation in paraffin on the Pacific coast continues extremely tight. There is still a rather remote possibility of an increase in production in this region by the turn of the year but, meantime, this prospect isn't helping to relieve the near-famine in this wax.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Some conception of the improvement in the conveyance of crude oil eastward from the fields, brought about by operation of pipelines on an expanding scale, has been furnished, this past week, by the Petroleum Administrator for War, who has reported that these pipeline movements to the Atlantic seaboard have now reached the record-breaking level of more than 360,000 barrels daily. Two years ago, adds PAW—or, more exactly, in July, 1941—the pipeline flow of oil to the East coast averaged only 66,000 barrels per day.

Production of crude petroleum in the United States reached a new high level in the week ended October 9 at an average daily output of 4,390,000 barrels—62,800 barrels more than the yield for the previous week, and making an attractive comparison with 3,856,750 barrels daily a year ago. Simultaneously, the run of crude oil to stills averaged 4,094,000 barrels daily, compared with 3,765,000 barrels a year ago.

Gasoline. — Despite the recent spreading of strict rationing of motor fuel westward, as well as eastward of the Rockies, the overall demand for gasoline continues exceedingly great in the Middle West, chiefly because of the insistent and steadily amplified call for this fuel needed for the operation of harvesting and other agricultural machines, which has been much larger this Fall than in any preceding Autumn. In the East, also, business in gasoline is at peak potential service rates.

The long expected moves toward equalizing the impact of the war drain on gasoline supplies with a further spread of rationing over the Far West and Pacific coast as well as in the territory east of the Rockies, have been taken by PAW, in an order requiring a curtailment of between 10 percent and 15 percent in civilian consumption in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast areas, and by OPA, in reducing the value of all "A," "B" and "C" ration coupons from four gallons to three gallons, each, in the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Arizona.

Refiners in the Middle West have marked up prices for 72-74 octane and 60 octane gasoline to the extent of an eighth cent per gallon, making their revised quotations for these grades 5¼c. and 6c., respectively.

WPB has ordered to be placed under allocation, as of November 1, four chemicals used as gum inhibitors, to prevent the accumulation of gummy substances in gasoline motors.

Lubricating Oil. — Processors of lubricating oil in the Western Pennsylvania region have advanced prices for neutral oils, of 0.25 pour test, and of both 150 and 200 viscosity, by a half-cent per gallon, making their revised quotations 24½c.-25c. for the former and 26½c.-27c. for the latter.

—O-P-D—

Natural Gas Pipeline Financing Perfected

Plans to expedite the financing and construction of a 1,200-mile natural gas pipeline to extend from Texas to West Virginia have been perfected, according to Richard Wagner, president of the Chicago Corporation. The cost is estimated at $50,000,000.

The Chicago firm had acquired control of the Tennessee Gas & Transmission Company, which has received the approval of the Federal Power Commission for building the pipeline to serve Eastern industrial centers.

—O-P-D—

National Refining Gets More Facilities for DPC Plant

The National Refining Company, Coffeyville, Kans., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities at a plant in Kansas at a cost of approximately $1,660,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $4,800,000. The National Refining Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Texas Company is erecting a water softener tank in its refinery at San Pedro, Calif., at a cost of $61,000.

Gas Institute Director

John I. Yellott, recipient of Chicago and Illinois Junior Chamber of Commerce awards for distinguished service in 1942 for his educational training activities, has been appointed full-time director of the Institute of Gas Technology at Illinois Institute of Technology.

It's the chemist who is carrying the ball in these days of shortages, restrictions and reformulating. So we highlight the service facilities available from our Research Laboratories, and invite you to make use of them. . . . . Incidentally, our own chemists have a real achievement to their credit in Apco-Sol No. 47, a petroleum naphtha with a K.B. value (47-50) equal to a 20% blend of Xylol with an ordinary naphtha. Would you like to know more about it?

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CINCINNATI CLEVELAND ST. PAUL ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Socony Names Hooker To Manufacturing Group

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, this city, has named Douglas L. Hooker a member of the manufacturing committee. Mr. Hooker was serving as manager of the Paulsboro, N. J., refinery of Socony-Vacuum, when he was moved up to replace John Stanley McElfresh, who died in August. Among his responsibilities will be supervision of Eastern refining operations and, at the war's conclusion, foreign refining operations.

—O-P-D—

Rheem Manufacturing Contract with DPC Upped

Rheem Manufacturing Company, Washington, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional equipment at a plant in California at a cost of approximately $40,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $155,000, and to provide additional facilities at a plant in Alabama at a cost of approximately $115,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $470,000. Rheem Manufacturing Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Gerald Fisher to Return Laboratory Control Pact

Gerald Fisher, former superintendent of the chemistry and control laboratory for General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has ended three years in charge of the Washington office for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and will return to General Petroleum in his former capacity.

—O-P-D—

Hardwicke PAW Counsel

OPD Washington Bureau

Robert E. Hardwicke, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been appointed as special counsel on a full time basis, with headquarters at Houston, by the Petroleum Administration for War. Mr. Hardwicke will maintain liaison and collaborate with all the State regulatory agencies having to do with oil and gas. He will serve as special adviser on matters relating to petroleum production, not only in the District 3 office, but to all the district offices of PAW and the Washington office. He will represent PAW before the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and the various State regulatory agencies concerned with oil and gas matters.

—O-P-D—

N.J. Standard Gets Settlement On Mexican Properties

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has announced that it has received notice from the Department of State of the amount to be paid its subsidiaries in settlement of claims against the Government of Mexico arising out of the expropriation of its properties in 1938. The company stated:—

After we had exhausted all legal remedies in an effort to secure a settlement, the United States government undertook negotiations with the Mexican government with the purpose of settling all claims of American oil companies affected by the expropriation.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) subsidiaries will receive $18,391,-641 plus interest of $3,940,843 under terms of the settlement.

—O-P-D—

Ky. Crude Oil Producers Ask Cut in Tax on 'Flush'

Kentucky crude oil producers, through the Kentucky Oil and Gas Association, Owensboro, Ky., have filed a plea with the Kentucky State Tax Commission for a reduction in tax assessments on "flush" or newly completed oil wells, contending that the present method of assessment of taxes on flush capacities is not equitable in that many of these wells go down in production very rapidly after being capped and placed on pumps.

—O-P-D—

Henry K. Davies & Co. will be awarded the Army-Navy "E" at its plant in South Kearny, N. J., October 19.

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"Not a substitute but a superior product"

Rapoil-S has certain advantageous chemical characteristics over Rapeseed Oil, for example:—

	RAPESEED OIL	RAPOIL-S
Iodine Value (WIJS)	97-103	95-100*
Saponification Number	170-180	190-195*
Molecular Weight	About 1050	About 1020
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	2%	2%
	BLOWN RAPESEED	BLOWN RAPOIL
Viscosity-Saybolt at 210° F.	900-1000 sec.	900-1000 sec.
Iodine Value	55-60	45-50*
Saponification Number	225	230
F.F.A. (As Oleic)	5-7%	7-9%

*Advantages: The lower I. V. insures less tendency for sludge formations. The higher Saponification Number indicates shorter chain length fatty acid radicles. This, together with the larger molecular size of the triglycerides, gives the oil a high lubricating value or "greasiness" *plus* high surface wetting power and polarity.

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DOMESTIC DRYING OILS DIVISION

5636 East 61st Street Los Angeles 22, Calif.

Chemical Allocations Issued by WPB

—Continued from page 60

Methylisobutyl Ketone

Granted for denaturants in proportion to anti-freeze quotas established under L-51. Denied for all other civilian uses.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for beta-naphthol; other dye intermediates, 311,000 pounds; chemical compounds, 946,000 pounds; agricultural insecticides, 313,000 pounds. Adjustments made for inventories. Total moth prevention granted 70 percent of total requests and adjusted to base period ratio.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

See page 70.

Nicotinic Acid

Granted 100 percent for research, conversion to nicotinamide and nikethamide. Granted in part for medicinal (93 percent); food fortification (99 percent); and feed fortification (20 percent).

Nicotinamide

Granted 100 percent for the following:—research, food fortification, and medicinal (requests granted 100 percent on basis of past usage).

Orthocresol

Allowed in part for agricultural insecticides. Denied for dyes and inks, coumarin manufacture and all other civilian uses.

Paraformaldehyde

Allocated to civilian end uses as follows: Granted 100 percent for adhesives, textiles, cashew oil resin protective coatings, paper, disinfectants and germicides, drugs and pharmaceuticals, metal treating, embalming fluid, miscellaneous resins, research, and miscellaneous.

Paraphenylphenol Resins

None allowed for civilian use.

Pentaerythritol

Allocated for essential civilian use as follows: Granted 100 percent for adhesives, maleic alkyd resins, ester resins, miscellaneous resins, oleoresinous resins, protective coatings, and rosin ester resins. Granted in part for the following: miscellaneous pentalyn resins (99 percent); and substitute drying oils (87 percent).

Petroleum Cresylic Acid

Allowed for carbon remover (10 percent), 10,000 pounds; disinfectants (45 percent), 78,000 pounds; and miscellaneous uses (50 percent), 34,000 pounds.

Phenol

Allowed in full for medicinals (to extent of production capacity), and chlorinated phenols. Also granted in full for disinfectants and preservatives. 173,000 pounds; dyes and inks, 296,000 pounds. Allowed in part for chemical manufacturing (80 percent), 464,000 pounds.

Phenolic Resins

Allocations covering civilian items only were made on the following basis:

Laminating Varnish: Industrial electrical insulation, 498,633 pounds; industrial gears, 162,991 pounds; safety helmets, 141,030 pounds; corrosion resistant parts, 40,001 pounds; textile industry demands, 57,036 pounds; fluorescent lamp bases, 44,525 pounds; truck and castor wheels, 6,000 pounds; table tops for war industries, 3,185 pounds; all automotive replacement parts, 4,650 pounds.

Molding Compound: Industrial wiring devices, safety equipment, motor construction and other industrial equipment, 681,384 pounds; medical and health supplies, agricultural supplies, civilian wiring devices, replacement parts for domestic appliances, automotive ignition, office machinery replacement parts, 546,420 pounds; civilian buttons, 79,600 pounds; textile and rayon equipment, 66,175 pounds; printing plates, 10,025 pounds; closures for food, medicines, cosmetics, 1,253,868 pounds; serving trays-civilian (material for civilian trays was allowed which consisted of helmet-liner scrap made up into sheet form).

Off-grade and material which did not contain new phenol was allowed for cup holders, furniture hardware, and handles for cooking utensils. Denied for closures for wine and liquor; soap boxes; desk accessories, and safety razors, for other than Q.M.C. authorized purchases.

Plywood Adhesives: food production and equipment, 27,913 pounds; and industrial uses, 7,538 pounds.

Protective Coatings: transportation, 39,970 pounds; electrical and communication equipment, 88,245 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, 23,796 pounds; textiles and leather, 1,376 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 586 pounds; photographic material and equipment, 450 pounds; printing inks and accessories, 14,060 pounds; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 15,210 pounds; building materials and buildings, 289 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 75,349 pounds; miscellaneous (unclassifiable), 450 pounds.

All allowed end uses were allocated in full except uses which require resin containing butyl phenol. Those requests were allowed 75 percent, except railway equipment, which was denied in full.

Specialties: Binders for civilian molded and coated abrasives, 66,795 pounds; brake linings and clutch facings, 224,794 pounds; lamp and thermionic tube backing cement, 13,530 pounds; electrical insulation, 13,741 pounds; technical adhesives, 2,714 pounds; bonding cork composition, 4,730 pounds; bonding of rock and glass wool—(a) industrial insulation and pipe covering, 11,780 pounds; (b) home insulation, 32,000 pounds; functional buttons and cutlery, 91,000 pounds.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Triphenyl Phosphate: Civilian uses were granted in full.

Plasticizer No. 6: Civilian uses were granted in full.

Tricresyl Phosphate: Civilian uses of tricresyl phosphate made from coal tar cresol were denied. Civilian uses of material made from petroleum grade cresylic acid were granted in full.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Dicyclohexyl Phthalate: Civilian uses were granted in full.

Dicapryl Phthalate: No civilian requests.

Methylphthalylethyl Glycollate: Civilian uses were granted in full for cellophane. Requests for plastics were granted in accordance with General Preference Order M-326-A. Granted for adhesive uses only where it was not possible to subsitute other plasticizers. Denied for textiles.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Ethylphthalylethylglycollate: — Civilian uses granted in full.

Butylphthalylbutylglycollate: — Use of this material in cellophane was granted in full. Uses in textile coatings were denied.

Diamyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests denied.

Dimethoxyethylphthalate: — All civilian requests denied.

Dimethyl Phthalate:—2,200 pounds were allocated for lacquer uses; and 48,570 pounds were allocated for plastic use. These amounts represent 100 percent of the requests, with inventory adjustments.

Dibutoxyethyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests denied.

Diethyl Phthalate:—11,955 pounds were granted for lacquer uses; 540 pounds for cellophane uses; 92,005 pounds were granted for plastic uses. These uses represent 100 percent of the requests, with inventory adjustments.

Dioctyl Phthalate:—All civilian requests denied.

Dibutyl Phthalate:—33,082 pounds were granted for cellophane; 85,830 pounds were granted for textile coatings; 3,320 pounds were granted for synthetic rubber; 104,945 pounds were granted for adhesives; 5,150 pounds were granted for miscellaneous uses, and 10,880 pounds were granted for printing ink uses. These amounts represent 100 percent of the requests for the above uses; 3,538 pounds were allocated for lacquer uses—for agricultural implements where no substitute could be effected at the present time. All other civilian lacquer uses were denied.

Phosphorus

Requests for phosphorus during the month of October were granted in full for fire retardants, matches, bearing metals, mining flotation and sugar refining.

Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of mono calcium phosphate were granted 100 percent of normal, using as a base period, the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 90 percent of normal for the same use and the same base period. In the form of beverages, requests were granted 90 percent of normal, using as a base period, the year 1941.

Requests for dentifrices were cut 25 percent; pharmaceuticals, 25 percent; soaps and detergents, 50 percent; and other uses were cut 30 percent.

Phthalic Anhydride

Granted 100 percent for urea resins, food and drugs, miscellaneous resins, oil demulsifying agents and photographic film. Granted in part for the following alkyd resins (82 percent), 4,446,128 pounds; plasticizers and glycols (79 percent), 4,281,480 pounds; phenolic resins (61 percent), 97,950 pounds; dyes and intermediates (90 percent), 965,475 pounds; cellophane (80 percent), 15,000 pounds; and rubber (80 percent), 29,325 pounds.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins

To be reported later.

Polystyrene

Allocated as follows:—Granted 100 percent for the following mechanical applications, such as plumbing ballcocks, poultry water founts, slide rules, commercial fishing floats and hose ends; electrical parts such as photographic safe lights; chemical-resistant coatings and parts, such as fur and felt coatings; photographic development tanks; closures for acid and alkala containers; textile sizing; shoe adhesives; photographic lenses; health supplies such as truss pads; atomizers; surgical control instrument; and dental equipment.

Granted 50 percent as requested for buttons. Combs were allocated on base period usage without regard to requests. Application for state sales tax tokens and hand lotion bottle caps received total denials.

Pyrethrum

Requests for pyrethrum for agriculture were granted and distributed in conformity with end use restrictions of Food Production Order, No. 11, on the basis of past consumption of pyrethrum during 1941 and 1942. Pyrethrum for civilian use was allocated on the basis of 10 percent of consumption during 1940 and 1941, consistent with permitted end use.

Pyridin

Allowed in part for sulfa drugs (75 percent).

Riboflavin

Granted 100 percent for the following:—Food for ification; feed fortification; research and miscellaneous; and medicinal (requests granted 100 percent on basis of past usage).

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestation for agricultural uses, based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

Soda Nitrate

Requests for sodium nitrate during the month of October were granted 100 percent for all but the following uses:—Chemical cleaners, hair waving preparations, processing used metal bottle caps, treatment of cannery waste and manufacture of glass. No allocations of sodium nitrate were approved for the manufacture of glass containers or tumblers used for containers; or for glass melted in continuous tank furnaces and formed on automatic machines. Boro-silicate types of glass and lead glass tubing are exempt from the above restrictions. In the case of all types of glass, in the manufacture of which sodium nitrate is permitted, the consumption of this material during the current year ending June 30, 1944, may not exceed the tonnage consumed for the same types of glass during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Soda Phosphates

Allocations of all sodium phosphates in October were granted in full for use in boiler water treatment, and for incorporation in foods and drugs.

Requests for tri sodium phosphate for all other uses were cut to 100 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period—July, 1941, through March, 1943. Primary distributors were allocated 100 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the same base period.

Requests for tetra sodium phosphates were cut to 65 percent of the average monthly consumption during the base period or to 65 percent of present actual requirements—whichever was the lowest. Primary distributors were allocated 65 percent of their average monthly purchases for resale during the base period.

Requests for crystalline di sodium phosphate were granted in full.

Requests for anhydrous di sodium phosphate for all uses except as specified above were cut to 90 percent of average monthly consumption during the base period.

Solvents, Petroleum Aromatic

As of October 1, the supply of petroleum xylol will be entirely taken up by war uses. In its place there will be available for protective coatings for all uses an equivalent amount of a new blend consisting of a mixture of narrow cut natural xylene plus petroleum toluene. Coaltar xylol was available and allocated to the same type of end uses as in September. During this second month of allocation of high-flash naphtha the supply was just sufficient to meet requirements as allocated to allowable end uses set up for aromatic petroleum solvents. There has been no change in policy in the allocation of toluene range solvents which has been limited to the four classes of end uses previously reported.

The distribution of all grades of aromatic petroleum solvents was as follows:—Transportation, 708,680 gallons; electrical and communications equipment, 339,579 gallons; processes, 610,695 gallons; textiles and leather, 402,899 gallons; health, safety and scientific equipment, 81,810 gallons; photographic material and equipment, 15,940 gallons; printing inks, printing, publishing and engraving, 47,647 gallons; office supplies and equipment, 6,561 gallons; furniture, 81,752 gallons; laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, 12,212 gallons; building materials and buildings, 55,752 gallons; containers, packages and accessories, 147,968 gallons; miscellaneous, 328,577 gallons; dyes and intermediates, 17,924 gallons; aggregate small orders, 394,852 gallons, 2.3 percent of requests for all grades of aromatic petroleum solvents were denied for the end uses given above. The supply this month is just about the same as for the month of September, the total allocations were 3.5 percent smaller.

End uses which have been denied are as follows:—household furniture and furnishings, civilian clothing, dry cleaning, certain laundry and kitchen equipment and recreation and amusement equipment.

Styrene

Requests were met in full for styrene to replace rubber in shoe adhesives. Some natural styrene was also available for essential civilian uses such as shoe adhesives; cotton size; and oil proof resin for various coating and proofing of essential civilian items.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Theobromine

All requests granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

Thiamine Hydrochloride

Civilian medicinal allocations were granted 100 percent on the basis of past use. Granted 100 percent for food fortifications, research and miscellaneous.

Toluene

Following is gallonage and percentage allocated for October delivery and use:—Granted 100 percent for zinc chromate primer, 4,560 gallons; protective coatings, 49,680 gallons; neoprene solvent, 18,000 gallons; rubber accelerators, 1,000 gallons; food preservatives, 2,970 gallons; adhesives, 32,889 gallons; medicinals, 18,618 gallons; and laboratory and research, 2,445 gallons. Granted in part for the following:—Dyes and intermediates (96 percent), 62,351 gallons; electric equipment (99 percent), 6,434 gallons; solvents (98 percent), 69,951 gallons; and miscellaneous chemicals (88 percent), 135,293 gallons.

Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Resins

Allocations were made on the following basis:

Adhesives: All civilian uses, principally civilian furniture, were granted in full.

—Continued on page 70

Fertilizer Materials

Broader Movement of Basic Materials to Mixers—Tag Sales Increase—Superphosphate Output Greater

Basic materials have moved in broader volume to mixers. Easement of buying conditions of soda nitrate and ammonia sulphate have improved the situation, while increased production of phosphates has also contributed to the program as suggested by the government. The next step is the movement to farmers at an early date on account of possible delays that might develop through manpower shortage or transportation difficulties. Farmers have shown a desire to comply with government requests but some have not the proper storage facilities to carry fertilizer stock over the Winter for Spring use.

September tax tag sales were 34 percent above the same month last year and 14 percent over the first eight months compared with a year ago, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Tax sales during September represented an equivalent of 310,000 tons, compared with 231,000 tons for the same month a year ago and 204,000 tons in 1941. The high level of sales this year represents, in part, the large demand for fertilizer for use in 1944. The increase was widespread, with 15 out of 17 states reporting expansion. This is the fifth consecutive year in which an increase in fertilizer consumption has taken place. Tonnage used during 1943 was substantially larger than in any preceding year. In addition the plant food content of fertilizer this year was higher than in any other year.

Superphosphate production which began in August revealed a sharp rise over July. If the usual seasonal pattern takes place, the increase will continue each month through December. Reports from 112 plants show a production of 424,000 tons basis 18 percent a-p-a for the month of August. This compares with 326,000 tons in July and 413,000 tons for August last year. Output for August was the largest recorded for any month so far this year.

Regarding the prospective nitrogen supply of 625,000 tons, a large part of this will be produced from ammonia derived from ordnance plants which will then be delivered to several plants having graining equipment for ammonia nitrate.

Price Changes

Advanced

Triple superphosphate, Tennessee area, 4c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Demand temporarily remained above the supply level and October requirements in some instances have been subjected to back order. The opinion prevailed that output will eventually be stepped up to meet requirements as facilities when put in motion will be capable of satisfying all essential wants. WFA reported purchases of 5,118,300 pounds for export under lend-lease in August.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Buying conditions were eased by the recent increase in allocations beginning next month. Demand remained about normal with buyers showing a disposition to operate conservatively. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended October 9 indicate a production of 39,465,240 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—No releases of this material were reported for fertilizer use, although the supply situation has been improved by recent importations from South America. Arrivals last week included over 27,000 bags. While these imports were primarily for glue and gelatine purposes, the residue, it is stated, will be ground into meal for feeding requirements.

Castor Pomace.—Offerings were not liberal and supplies not readily obtainable. Regular customers seemed to be getting shipments but the market remained tight so far as additional offerings were concerned and a good volume of inquiries remained to be satisfied.

Soda Nitrate.—Completion of arrangements between the government and importers to bring in 700,000 tons of Chilean nitrates if shipping space is available was reassuring from a supply point of view. Importers also have an option to purchase an additional 300,000 tons. The market remained steady with shipments regulated by allocation orders.

Tankage.—No improvement in the supply situation could be noted. Offerings of dry rendered were difficult to locate. Arrivals for feeding purposes were heavy and included 51,203 bags and 8,118 cakes. There were also 1,669 bags of cracklings, 600 bags of liver meal and 1,300 bags of liver and glandular meal.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: September

	Equivalent tons		
	Sept. 1943	Jan.-Sept. 1942	Jan.-Sept. 1943
Virginia	47,383	34,021	400,265
North Carolina	39,976	29,677	1,133,561
South Carolina	15,015	10,900	715,783
Georgia	17,674	15,518	894,503
Florida	48,234	41,880	538,205
Alabama	8,650	3,950	631,700
Mississippi	8,500	4,962	387,544
Tennessee	12,700	9,563	205,353
Arkansas	4,300	3,850	161,275
Louisiana	33,500	7,550	178,688
Texas	15,823	7,176	146,950
Oklahoma	500	986	17,588
Total South	251,355	170,033	5,411,415
Indiana	22,460	34,171	379,990
Illinois	7,349	6,418	84,093
Kentucky	11,705	9,525	147,206
Missouri	12,786	7,675	88,046
Kansas	4,300	3,605	16,204
Total Midwest	58,600	61,394	715,539
Grand total	309,955	231,427	6,126,954

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Heavy shipments continued to feature this market. Demand from mixers was reported steady with a tendency to expand. Stocks were ample to cover current wants. Manpower shortage was not relieved to any material degree. Higher producing costs combined with heavy demand were factors contributing strength to the market's price structure.

Superphosphate. — Production has mounted with outlook favorable for a further increase. According to the National Fertilizer Association, total shipments and the tonnage used in the manufacture of mixed goods increased throughout the month of August. The rise was not as great as the increase in production, and consequently there was an increase in stocks. Regardless of the increase which has continued since the end of May, supplies have remained at a relatively low level. Based on reports from 112 plants, the total supply on August 31 was 947,788 tons of equivalent 18 percent a.p.a. Disposition amounted to 402,610 tons, leaving stocks on hand at 545,178 tons. Supplies of triple superphosphate were given as 15,620 tons, compared with 12,995 tons on July 31. Official estimates place the 1943-1944 production at 7,000,000 tons of 18 percent superphosphate or 1,200,000 tons above the 1942-1943 output. OPA has granted an increase from the former price of 70c. per unit for triple to 74c. in the Tennessee area. The revision covered the advanced cost of using Florida rock as Tennessee high grade rock is no longer available.

Potashes

Heavy withdrawals against contracts have been responsible for most of the week's movement. Shipments have remained close to the production level and stocks were given little chance to accumulate thereby holdin the actual supply in sight relatively low. The total allocation for 1943-1944 is about 50,000 tons below the amount distributed to fertilizer mixers last year. This suggests a lower potash content in mixed fertilizer than existed last year and the year before.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur stocks seemed ample to take care of demand and the supply outlook remained favorable but subject to manpower bottlenecks in transportation. The position of Spanish pyrites revealed no important change. Actual business was quiet with occasional sales reported on a when and if basis at former price levels. Substitutions have been made occasionally with Canadian and domestic.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Oct. 15.—Allocations of soda nitrate and ammonia sulphate for use on Fall-sown crops in the southeast, it is claimed, came late for the production of mixed fertilizers for applications in October during which month farmers sow their small grains and winter legumes. Indications are that the materials will be used in split applications, the available materials being used at seeding time, while materials to be obtained later will be used as Spring topdressings. The greatest concern of the manufacturers of mixed fertilizers is to get enough superphosphate, potash and organic ammoniates to go with the increased amount of inorganic nitrogen being made available.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.—Fish Scrap.—The prospects of considerable additions for this season will have to be abandoned, as the fishing companies active in the lower Chesapeake Bay have cut out a month before the usual time. This may be in consequence of failure of efforts on the part of the companies to obtain some relaxation of the restrictions as to the movement of the vessels. At any rate, the work has been brought to a close even while the concerns that cruise off the coast of North Carolina are getting ready to start. One of the companies on the Florida coast is still reported to be operating, with the active demand for scrap as the incentive. Sales are being made as the material is obtained in any quantity. The ceiling of $1.31 a unit obtains, with $3 per ton added for grinding.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The fertilizer materials market is quiet, with buying at a fairly stabilized level. Sellers are not anxious to offer any extensive amount of material, and buyers in some cases are encountering difficulty in covering all their requirements. Inquiries are eliciting the answer that blood, tankage and bone materials are comparatively scarce and tightly held.

Los Angeles, Oct. 15.—A good demand continued here for all manner of crude fertilizer materials last week, although outside of the scheduled deliveries of chemicals, available supplies were only seen in small amounts, mostly for nearby needs. Demand for all classes of organics exceeded the small offerings. Production of fish meal is improving, but here again, sales factors are carefully parceling out only comparatively small amounts. Deliveries of ammonia nitrate are now only about two weeks behind schedule. Truck gardening appears to be getting a good deal of attention at the moment, insofar as applications of the mixed goods is concerned.

—O-P-D—

International Minerals Gets Defense Plant Contract

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide plant facilities in Ohio at a cost of approximately $1,200,000. International Minerals & Chemical Corporation will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Charles Brand Ill

Charles Brand, secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, is confined to Doctors' Hospital, Washington. Mr. Brand became ill while attending a meeting of the National Association of Manufac.urers in New York.

—O-P-D—

Philip W. Lowry, formerly chief counsel in the legal price division of the Office of Price Administration has resumed the private practice of the law in association with Messrs. Carter, Ledyard and Milburn.

Association Meetings

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 27 and 28.

National Pest Control Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, October 25 to 27.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U. S. A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Selected SPENT FULLERS EARTH
THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
Used by Leading Fertilizer Manufacturers With Today's Synthetics
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

F.M.C. Equipment To Fit Your Needs

3 PRESSURE TANKS
6 x 21, 1⅛" wall, 1¼ H.
2 COPPER VACUUM PANS
30 & 35 sq. ft. heating surface
1 CAST STEEL JKTD. AUTOCLAVE,
3' 6" I.D. x 5' 4" high
4 W & P HEAVY DUTY JKTD. MIXERS
9 gal. working capacity
1 MIKRO PULVERIZER
No. 4 with motor
1 SIMPSON INTENSIVE MIXER MULLERS,
32" dia. x 8" face
1 SHRIVER
24" x 24" C.I. FILTER PRESS
24 chambers, closed delivery
1 MOORE C.I. FILTER PRESS
24 chambers, closed delivery
1 SWEETLAND
No. 10 EVERDUR
fitted with 36 39" leaves
1 STEARNS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR
No. 6205
2 DEVINE ROTARY VAC. DRYERS, 9' x 25', 5' x 26'
3 KINNEY VAC. PUMPS,
8" x 8", 18" x 14"
9 HAMMERMILLS,
WILLIAMS, MEAD, F.M.C.,
some with dust collectors and screens
22 NEW AND USED DRY MIXERS,
from 50 lbs. to 2000 lbs.
DRYERS
MILLS
GRINDERS
STORAGE TANKS
CONDENSORS
STILLS
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 642, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED—Wooden box making machinery — nailers, boxboard matchers, printers, roller conveyors, etc. J. Wolfson, 806-A, Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh (22), Penna.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Pebble Mill, 150 to 250 gallon working capacity. Buhr-stone lined. Wet discharge. Lining must be in good condition. Preferred with drive and charge of pebbles. BOX 665, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

FOR SALE—All kinds of roots, herbs, barks, flowers, berries and beeswax. We are ready to consider your order on any of the above items. Coeburn Produce Company, Corner Second and Grand streets, Coeburn, Va.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 643, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DESIRE TO purchase—1,050 pounds extract stillingia powder 1-4. For immediate shipment. Contact The Arner Company, Inc., 291-303 Michigan avenue, Buffalo 3, New York.

—*Continued on page 69*

KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!

INVEST IN WAR BONDS and

Speed up Production with "CONSOLIDATED" Machinery

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of a Compounding and Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.

STEEL JACKETED AGITATED KETTLES
2—66" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal.
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep, 1650 gal. pulley driven.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal.
6—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5' high, 480 gal.

STEEL RECTANGULAR OPEN TANKS
1—8'6" long x 4'6" wide x 6'3" high, 3200 gal.
2—10' long x 7'6" wide x 5'10" high, 3300 gal.
1—9' long x 4' wide x 6'6" high, 3150 gal.
2—12' long x 5'6" wide x 6' high, 3000 gal.
1—12' long x 8' wide x 9' high, 2890 gal.
1—8' long x 8' wide x 5' high, 2400 gal.

SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined, Other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x8' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS. Ball bearings.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Wilfley SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.
20—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 6' x 24'.

SPECIAL
4—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS.

ROTEX SIFTERS
4—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.
Excellent rebuilt condition.
Inspect at our Newark Shops

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR.
1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER
1—8' Denver HYDRO-CLASSIFIER, with motors.
9—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—Ross No. 30 Mammoth 37 gal. PONY MIXER; Other sizes.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 25 gal. per hour.
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".
3—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
4—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 110', 14" x 30', 14" x 65', 30" x 425'.
1—Dracco PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR, 30 T. P. H, with dust collector.

Liquidation

158-ton capacity
BLAST FURNACE
and accessories
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Blowing Engines; Turbo Blower, 25000 C. F. M. at 18 P. S. I.; Briquetting; Equipment; Dracco Pneumatic conveyor for 30 T.P.H. with Dracco Dust Collector; Drum Hoists; Nash No. 8 Vacuum Pump; 44 AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

SEND FOR DETAILED LIST
ARRANGE TO INSPECT

Liquidation

Equipment of
Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant
Boston Harbor, Mass.

18—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons
2—5' x 40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers
18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

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We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

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Buy War Bonds And Stamps Weekly

JUST PURCHASED!

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 12-42" x 42" shelves.
1—2½" x 1½" Hard Rubber Centrifugal Pump.
1—3' x 4' Lead Lined Steel Tank.
1—Pfaudler 125 gal. Vacuum Pan, without jacket.
1—Pfaudler 4' x 4' Open Top Crystallizing Dish.
1—500 gal. Steel Agitated Jacketed Kettle.
1—100 gal. Duriron Jacketed Kettle.
1—22" x 40" Closed Top Lead Lined Tank.
1—4' x 4' x 2' Cone Lead Lined Wash Tank.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Still with lead condenser and piping.
1— 500 gal. Steel Jacketed Still.
1—Lead Coil Condenser.

All the above
PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW

SPECIALS!

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, Jacketed. Vacuum Type, 100 gal.
2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 5' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Christie Rotary Dryer, 7'6" x 75'.
1—Buflovak 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
2—Rotary Vacuum 30" x 11', 5' x 30'.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
10—Rotary Dryers 6' x 30' to 8' x 70'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 5' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Kettle, 42" x 60".
2—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2' 6", 7' dias.
25—Copper Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 50 to 2000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
5—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 10 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 2 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
10—40", 48" Direct Motor Driven Centrifugals
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 100 gal. Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, Size 15, Class BB.
2—W. & P. 9 and 50 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, jacketed, 75 gal.
1—W. & P. Mixer, non-jacketed, 293 gal., Size 18, Type VIII.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jacketed, 255 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—Shriver 32" x 32" Cast Iron Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36" x 36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Oliver Rotary, 4' x 6' to 12' x 20'.
3—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10, 12.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Patterson 2'6" x 3'6" Tube Mill, porcelain lined, PRACTICALLY NEW.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
6—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 36", 36" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

26—Wood Tanks, 500 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal. Vacuum.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 20" x 8'.
10—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Aluminum, 1½" to 3".
Lot of Lead Pipe and Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.
Full Line of Filling, Packaging and Labeling Equipment.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 68

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. **BOX 644, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

FOR SALE

2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
2—No. 1 Anderson Oil Expellers.
1—6" 3-stage Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
4—DeLaval Clarifiers-No. 600 and No. 700.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.

Liquidating Tennessee phosphate plant.
Send for illustrated folder.
What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

SPECIAL

6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.

1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
3—150 gal. Closed Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
2—20 and 35 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters. Brand New.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Rotary Cutters.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—⅝" to ¾" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Comb. Surface Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles with lead coil.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
1—Rotex Sifter 18" x 36".
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
3—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

●

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE odd lots gums, crude drugs, spices, no lot too small or too big any quality or condition. **BOX 668, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

Positions Vacant

SALESMEN WANTED—Men now calling on industry. We have streamlined a vitamin capsule for industrial use. Best buy in America. Priced at $10.00 per thousand. High commission. Pocket samples. For samples and details write Industrial Vitamin Service, 1036 W. Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

CHEMIST—Draft deferred, thoroughly capable in food processing and manufacture of flavors and extracts. Permanent in essential industry. Give full particulars of background, education, degrees held, salary desired, nationality, etc., in first letter. All information confidential. Location Philadelphia. **BOX 662, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

WANTED EXPERIENCED research chemist for work on lacquers, varnishes and synthetics in a New England manufacturing plant. Reply **BOX 664, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,** giving complete details.

MIXERS

DAY Cincinnatus No. 9 Jacketed 200 gal. wkg. Capacity
DAY Double Arm 300 Gallon.
TRIUMPH Jacketed Single Arm 100 gal.
NEW ERA Double Arm 75 gal.
READ Jacketed 75 gal. with Oscillating granulator.
DAY 100 gal. Post Mixer.
W & P. Jacketed Lab. stainless steel Mixer.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100 and 200 gals. capacity.
STEEL TANK, 8' dia. x 30' long, ⅛" plate.
STEEL TANK, 8' dia. x 23' long.
STEEL TANK, 10' dia. x 10' long.

FILTER

Ertel 10 plate 12½" dia. with motor, pump and stand.

PUMPS

2 Deming Muller Centrifugal, 125 GPM, 150' Head, direct connected to 7½ HP Motors and starters.
DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new.
EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

75 TANKS

VERTICAL-TINNED

Varnish Storage Tanks 4' Dia. x 5'6" and 6' high complete with covers and shut off cocks.

500 GALS. CAPACITY

Lots of 10 - $12.50 each

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EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Positions Vacant

LARGE EASTERN refinery seeking a chemist or former owner of a European factory which manufactured waxes, synthetic chemicals, fatty acids, industrial oils and similar products; interesting proposition. **BOX 585, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

HEAD CHEMIST wanted to take full charge of manufacturing textile chemical specialties, for well established concern. Excellent opportunity, and good salary for qualified man. Our employees know of this advertisement. State age, experience, draft status. **BOX 667, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST—4½ years industrial experience. Thoroughly experienced in analytical chemistry, both organic and inorganic. Analytical and development research. Three years pharmaceutical, 1½ years heavy chemical experience. B.S., January, 1939, accredited college; graduate work. Available immediately for essential war industry. **BOX 666, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.**

Concannon Adviser To Chile on Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

pacity as chief of the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit.

Mr. Concannon expects to spend about three months in Chile, and upon returning to the United States he will be located at the headquarters of the Corporation de Fomento do la Produccion of Chile, 120 Broadway, New York. Mr. Concannon's work with the Chilean government will be related to development of various branches of the chemical industry in that country. A part of his work will be to bring together American concerns interested in establishing operations in Chile and Chilean groups desiring to share in financial participation in mutual undertakings.

A native of Boston, Mr. Concannon is a graduate of the Boston Latin School and Harvard University. He entered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce September 5, 1922, to head up the old Chemical Division. During this period with the government he was instrumental in a large degree in freeing the country from dependence upon foreign sources for potash and camphor. Also he was, for a number of years, a member of the Narcotic Control Board.

Prior to entering the Bureau, for five years, 1911-16, he sold heavy chemicals in New England for Brewer & Co., Worcester. In 1916 he became associated with the Takamine Laboratories, New York, taking an active part in the management of the various enterprises of that concern, and in connection with that work spent two years in Japan and China. He is widely known in the chemical field, both in this country and abroad.

—O-P-D—

Phila. Drug Exchange Has Fall Outing

Excellent weather overcame the repression of transportation difficulties and brought out a goodly attendance for the Fall outing of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange October 13 at the Lu Lu Temple Country Club, North Hills, Pa. Seventy golfers engaged in that aspect of the event and about twice as many men gathered at the dinner table.

The winners in the golf tournament were:—

Low gross, R. F. Reubush; runner up, W. R. Cleary.
Low net, R. Reinhart.
High gross, R. M. Troutman.
Putting, first, J. F. Logan; second, C. S. Roselle.

Every so often somebody reported hitting the jackpot; but there was no official record of who or how many won at that pastime.

The dinner was followed by a program of vaudeville which added still more to the deserts of the committee of arrangements.

—O-P-D—

Distributors to Identify CMP Rated Orders

A distributor, placing a rated order with a manufacturer, calling for direct delivery to the distributor's customer, must identify such rated order with the customer's allotment number, if any, the War Production Board has announced. This ruling is contained in direction No. 4 to CMP regulation No. 3.

Chemical Allocations Issued by WPB

—Continued from page 66

Laminating Varnish: Laminating resin was granted in full for the following essential civilian uses: table tops for war industries, hospitals, mess halls; instructive panels for industries; industrial electrical insulation.

Molding Compound: Granted 100 percent for buttons; closures, other than wine and liquor, cosmetic containers, medicinal inhalers, hardware and domestic appliance parts, wiring devices, light reflectors, miscellaneous industrial, tableware, kitchenware, thermos caps, and office equipment.

A considerable quantity of reclaimed urea molding powder was again allowed for wine and liquor closures.

Denied for premium items: Novelties, and non-functional items. Material was also denied for a number of cosmetic containers on which there was no evidence that the molds were authorized under L-159, or that the molds were completed before L-159 became effective.

Melamine molding material was allowed for civilian buttons and coffee brewer parts.

Protective Coatings: Urea and melamine aldehyde resins containing phthalic alkyd resin were allocated in accordance with the October policy under M-139.

Requests for all other urea and melamine aldehyde resins were granted in full to the following end uses: civilian airline planes; trucks and parts; automobiles and parts; buses, street cars; motorcycles and bicycles; railroad passenger cars; electrical control apparatus; switchboard and control panels; circuit breakers; conduit boxes; fluorescent and other lighting fixtures; telephone and telegraph equipment; hand tools; machine tools; fine mechanical tools; tool kits; industrial instruments; food and pharmaceutical machinery; chemicals manufacturing machinery and equipment; agricultural equipment; boring and drilling machinery and equipment; compressors and pumps; shoes; women's and infants' sanitary wear; pharmaceutical, medical and surgical supplies; scientific instruments; paper coatings; business machines; industrial and factory furniture; civilian furniture; venetian blinds; kitchen equipment; refrigerators; hardware and locks, prefabricated wallboard; plumbing; heating equipment; other building supplies; containers and closures for foods, chemicals, medicines and beverages; industrial steel containers; containers and closures for cosmetics; labels for essential packaging; clocks, instrument plates and dials—name plates.

Specialties: All requests were granted in full to the following end uses: high wet strength paper for towelling, packaging, reproduction paper; also for imitation leather; and for treating cloth to be used as scouring pads.

Textiles: All civilian uses were granted in full for the following end uses: stabilization, printing, crease proofing, and glazing.

Vinyl Polymers

Polyvinyl Butyral:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted in full:—Foil film adhesive, cement band for abrasives to steel plates, firemen coats, coating cans (food containers), Holland cloth substitute, and experimental.

Polyvinyl Acetate:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted in full:—Protective coating and adhesives for food products, shoe adhesives, pressure sensitive adhesives medical, hygenic adhesives, agriculture helmets, protective coating for tracing vellum and film, film glass substitute, hat band treatment, wood putty, padding cement, drinking cups, respirators, X-ray diaphragms, dental X-rays, hospital sheeting, baby carriage linings, safety garments, leather adhesives for army manuals and electrical equipment adhesives. Allocations were granted 50 percent for textile adhesives.

Polyvinyl Alcohol:—Granted in full for rayon yarn manufacture, lacquer in manufacturing photographic plates, dairy filter material and teletype rolls.

Butyral Scrap:—Allocations were granted in full for automotive dust covers, and hospital sheeting.

Vinyl Chloride Polymers Containing Under 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride:—No allocations for civilian uses.

Vinyl Chloride Polymers, Containing Over 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted in full: Electrostrip, food rings, industrial gaskets, metatarsal pads, industrial filter cloth, wire and cable, industrial, electrical and optical tubing.

Vinyl Chloride Polymers Off-Grade Containing Over 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride:—Mending tape, industrial gaskets, weatherstrip, molded parts, platens, rigid sheetings, industrial tubing, industrial rodding and experimental.

Vinylidine Chloride:—Allowed for abrasive adhesives, chemical resistant industrial rodding and rigid sheeting.

Vulcanized Fibre

Allowed in full for the following end uses; electrical insulation; safety helmets; textile mill maintenance, repair and operating supplies; shoes, miscellaneous civilian items such as gaskets, washers, containers for industrial plants, etc. Also, 304,475 pounds of vulcanized fibre was allocated for the manufacture of one-time use spoons and forks during the fourth quarter of 1943. This represents the total quantity which the vulcanized fibre producers have indicated that they can turn out during the fourth quarter without interfering with essential armament production. Vulcanized fibre in the amount of 43,783 pounds was allocated to miscellaneous office equipment and identification tags requiring .025 inch thickness or less.

Wax, Microcrystalline

Requests for civilian uses of microcrystalline wax covering the fourth quarter were granted as follows:—electrical and communication equipment, 169,500 pounds; textile and leather, 24,000 pounds; health, safety and scientific uses, 29,800 pounds; chemical uses, 143,000 pounds; printing and publishing, 56,000 pounds; containers and packaging, 910,000 pounds; and mechanical and manufacturing processes, 1,400 pounds.

Zein

Allowed in full for food wrapping. Allowed 100 percent for substitute shoe soles; and for label varnish. Denied for all other civilian uses.

Naphthenic Acid

Decreases of allocations of naphthenic acid are noted for the following end uses:—basic industrial products about 30 percent; health, safety and technical equipment about 140,000 pounds; printing inks (none requested). There was an increase of allocation of naphthenic acid for manufacture of driers and W P lubricants.

Naphthenates

All requests for metal naphthenates for civilian use were granted in full, continuing the policy of recent months. The supply of metal naphthenates during October increased by 20 percent over that for September, thus accounting for the increased allocation of naphthenic acid during September for the manufacture of metal naphthenates. The total allocation for naphthenates during October increased by about 10 percent, all of which is accounted for by the substantial increases. The following gives the numerical allocation, based on end use distribution, exclusive of military allocations: — transportation, 336,436 pounds; communications, 27,289 pounds; industrial operations and equipment, 65,502 pounds; basic industrial products and processes, 12,088 pounds; textiles and leather, 282,800 pounds; health, safety and scientific equipment, 9,893 pounds; photographic equipment, 920 pounds; printing inks, 1,945 pounds; office supplies and equipment, 966 pounds; furniture (home, office, industrial, institutional), 22,740 pounds; laundry and kitchen equipment, 3,017 pounds; building materials and buildings, 79,923 pounds; containers, packages and accessories, 13,761 pounds; miscellaneous, 144,334 pounds; cutting oils, 500 pounds; driers, 169,346 pounds; lubricants, 296,909 pounds.

—O-P-D—

Beacon Container Meets I.C.C. Specifications

The Beacon Container Company, this city, recently announced the "ring seal" container which has been designed to meet I. C. C. specification 21B to hold 5 gallons of inflammable paints. It consists of an 11-ply outer spiral wound shell one-quarter inch thick containing a single-faced asphalt impregnated or laminated "A" flute corrugated fibre inner sleeve which is butt jointed and covered with Kraft tape. The combined shell has a calculated Mullen test of 1,200 pounds. The shell is coated and treated to provide water resistance.

—O-P-D—

OPD Forum

—Continued from page 4

posal that the Federal statute governing the "renegotiation" of government contracts be amended. You have correctly reported that part of my argument which was devoted to the point that the law was intended to apply primarily to contracts involving the manufacture of things and not to contracts for the mere purchase by the government or its contractors of natural raw materials.

However, your article failed to refer to other aspects of the matter, at least some of which are of vital importance not only to every manufacturer and business man, but to every man, woman, and child in the country. [The article, being a news item, naturally was not concerned with the philosophy of the renegotiation statute beyond its relevance to the aspects concomitant with the immediate news. —Editor, *OPD.*]

Firstly, the statute presents a startling departure from our fundamental system of government by laws and not by men and, unfortunately, sets a precedent for still more possible inroads in the future upon not only the property rights but even the personal liberties of every resident of our land. It provides, in effect, that regardless of any definite prices specified in contracts with the war, navy, or certain other governmental departments, such prices may be changed by the unilateral decision of the secretary of such department and, if the original price has been paid, such portion of the contractor's profits as the secretary of the department considers "excessive" must be repaid by the contractor and his subcontractors or suppliers. The statute contains no yardstick, rules or standards by which the secretary must be bound in deciding what part of a profit is "excessive" or what is not. There is no "renegotiation" in any true sense of the word. The purchaser, having entered into a formal contract to pay a specified price for an article or a commodity, later arbitrarily decides that such price is "excessive" and enforces the return of that portion which he himself decides to be "excessive." In fact, such decisions are made, not by the secretaries of the governmental departments, but by their subordinate employees, some of whom may have peculiar ideas of fairness and rather "advanced" economic philosophies.

In passing this statute Congress, in effect, abdicated its function of legislating, of laying down the rules and standards by which property rights (and contracts are property rights) are to be governed, and delegated to unnamed and unknown subordinates in the various governmental departments the arbitrary power of financial life or death over all industry serving the government. This feature of the law may well be held to render it unconstitutional with the doctrine of the famous Schechter or "sick chicken" case in which the supreme court invalidated the national recovery act because it failed to contain definite standards by which the administrator was to be governed.

Secondly, insofar as the statute purports to be applicable to contracts made prior to its enactment and approval, it will, I believe, if challenged, be held invalid as an infringement of the constitutional prohibition of the taking of one's property without due process of law. Contracts, whether with the government or a private individual or concern, are the basis of property rights within the meaning of the fifth amendment and it has been judicially determined that Congress has no power, by the enactment of legislation after such contracts are made, to injure or destroy the rights based thereon, without just compensation.

Thirdly, and most important of all to every resident of our land, even if not a government contractor, is the fact that the renegotiation law deprives everyone to whom it is applicable of any right to appeal to the courts from an unjust determination or so-called "renegotiation" made in the name of the secretary of a department by one or more of his subordinates to whom he has delegated the "renegotiation" of a contract. Bound by no rules or standards, the man or men making the decision, without even obligation to regard self-announced principles used in some other instance, have complete and final power to finally assess the amount by which the contract price is to be reduced or, if paid, returned to the government. Even if the decision is the result of a mere whim and no matter how unjust it may clearly be, there is no right to have it reviewed in any court. In this respect the statute is a monstrous departure from the American theory of government.

Since the foundation of the Republic, a citizen who felt himself aggrieved by governmental action, departmental or otherwise, has always had free access to the courts and a right to have reviewed and judicially determined the justice or injustice of the ruling. In the case of the "renegotiation" law, no such right of review exists, if the law is valid. This precedent is highly dangerous, not only as to property rights but also as to our personal liberties. If Congress can now preclude an American citizen from appealing to the courts from a departmental decision affecting his property, what is there to prevent a later delegation to a department or administrative body or employee of the absolute and nonreviewable right to make decisions affecting one's personal liberty and even his life? The statute, well intentioned in its immediate purposes, contains the germ of possible future tyranny, and the American citizen or businessman who assumes the burden of challenging its constitutionality in the courts will, I believe, be rendering an immeasurable service to future generations. His role might at the moment be an unpopular one. He might be claimed to be endeavoring to protect his pocketbook at the expense of the taxpayers, but actually he will be challenging a pernicious principle, the inherent dangers of which have apparently been generally overlooked.

New York. Herbert M. Simon.
October 7, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Paint Technicians To Meet Oct. 21-23

—Continued from page 3

Varnish and Lacquer Association, by George H. Priest, jr.

"The Correlation of the Effects of Varying Climatic Conditions on Typical House Paints and Exterior Enamels," by Pittsburgh Club (W. K. Vollmer).

"Fire Retardent Paints for Steel Surfaces," by Western New York Club, subcommittee 45 (Laszlo Auer).

"The Effective Sealing of Knots Under House Paints," by Western New York Club (A. T. Montanye).

"Scholarship Paper—Studies on Adhesion," by Case School of Applied Science (R. L. Savage).

"Conservation of Linseed Oil by Substitution," by technical advisory committee (Austin O. Allen).

Afternoon Session

U. S. Army Ordnance Specifications, by C. R. Cornthwaite.

Flight Deck Stains, by Lt. Henry H. Nelson, U.S.N.R.

"Coatings for the Interior of Potable Portable Water Tanks," by technical advisory committee (Dr. Edward C. Haines).

"Protection Against Fading Offered by Various Types of Paint Films," by Pittsburgh, Club (W. K. Vollmer).

"Influence of Infra Red Reflectance Values of Paints on Their Capacity to Absorb Radiant Energy," by New England Club (Victor J. Babel).

"A Study of Some Newer Oils," by Chicago Club (M. A. Glaser).

"Critical Survey of Methods for Measuring the Dry Hiding Power of Paint," by New York Club, subcommittee 40 (A. C. Haber).

Saturday, October 23

Morning Session

"Postwar Developments in Synthetics," by J. Edmund Good of the Woburn Degreasing Company of N. J.

"Specialty Coatings and the Nitroparaffins," by Ralph L. Ericsson of the Commercial Solvents Corporation.

"Dispersion Resins and Their Utilization," by William R. Catlow, jr., of the Bakelite Corporation.

"Pigmentation of Postwar Paints," by D. H. Dawson of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Afternoon Session

"Synthetic Resins Come of Age," by W. F. Whitescarver of the American Cyanamid Company.

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"Beyond the Blue Horizon," by Paul O. Blackmore of Ault & Wiborg.

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